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No Policy Shift Seen

Kissinger, Mao Hold 'Very Useful' Talks

By H.D.S. Greenway

PEKING, Oct. 21 (UPI)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger met with Chairman Mao Tse-tung this evening for an hour and 40 minutes. The meeting took place at Mr. Mao's residence and a state Department spokesman quoted the secretary as saying he found the talks "very useful." Mr. Mao, 81, was said to seem physically frail but mentally alert.

The New China News Agency said that the conversations were held in a friendly atmosphere and that Chairman Mao had asked Mr. Kissinger to convey his regards to President Ford.

A meeting with Chairman Mao is the highest honor that China can bestow on a foreign visitor. It is the fourth time that Mr. Kissinger has met with Mr. Mao in eight visits to this country.

Tougher Stand
The meeting came at a time when some observers believed that the Chinese were prepared to be tougher with the United States in their discussions than they were a year ago. It would not be inconsistent, however, for the Chinese to want to favor the basic Sino-American relationship and the forthcoming visit of President Ford, while at the same time voicing their complaints and fears on the trend of U.S. policy at the working sessions.

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, with whom Mr. Kissinger has been holding most of his meetings here, is known to be a "no-nonsense type of fellow," as a diplomat here put it, "and less likely to be charmed by Mr. Kissinger than was [Premier] Chou En-lai."

Mr. Kissinger arrived here Sunday to talk to Chinese leaders and to prepare for President Ford's visit to China, the date of which has not yet been announced.

Little Warning
As is always the case, there was little advance warning of the visit with Mr. Mao. Mr. Kissinger and his party returned from a day in the country for a session with Mr. Teng at 5 p.m. Mr. Kissinger's party was taken to the Chairman's residence, where they were joined by Mr. Kissinger. All shook hands with the Chairman in the usual ceremony but only George Bush, head of the Liaison Office, Winston Lord, head of policy planning at the State Department, and a White House secretary named Anne Roddicker sat in on the secretary's conversation with Mr. Mao. On the Chinese side, Mr. Teng and Foreign Minister Chiao Guo-hua were also present.

Among other Chinese dignitaries present were Huang Chen, chief of the Chinese Liaison Office in Washington, and Deputy Foreign Minister Wang Hai-jung.

In the morning, Mr. Kissinger's party was taken to the Fragrant Hill, a park in the Western Hills near Peking, where they admired the autumn leaves turning red and orange on the hillsides and the numerous pagodas of old China in the distance.

Bases Under Turks: Living With Problems
By Steven V. Roberts
SINOP, Turkey, Oct. 21 (UPI)—A Turkish officer assigned to the U.S. military base here recently demanded the keys to the weapons storehouse. The American commander, Lt. Col. John Korte, refused to yield them and the two men exchanged words. Within days, the Turkish officer was transferred.

This incident illustrates the awkwardness of the American military in Turkey since July 20, when Ankara retaliated against a congressional embargo on arms sales to Turkey by placing the American installations here under Turkish command. Many problems have arisen, but most of them have been settled amicably. The Americans do not like the situation, but they feel they can live with it.

The last 3 1/2 months have probably set a pattern for the future. The Turkish commanders are almost certain to remain on the bases and many special privileges once enjoyed by American personnel will not be reinstated.

Insurance Policy
In addition, Turkey is demanding some kind of "insurance policy" against future embargoes. The proposal is for the United States to pay a large annual sum in effect rent that Ankara had then use to buy arms elsewhere.

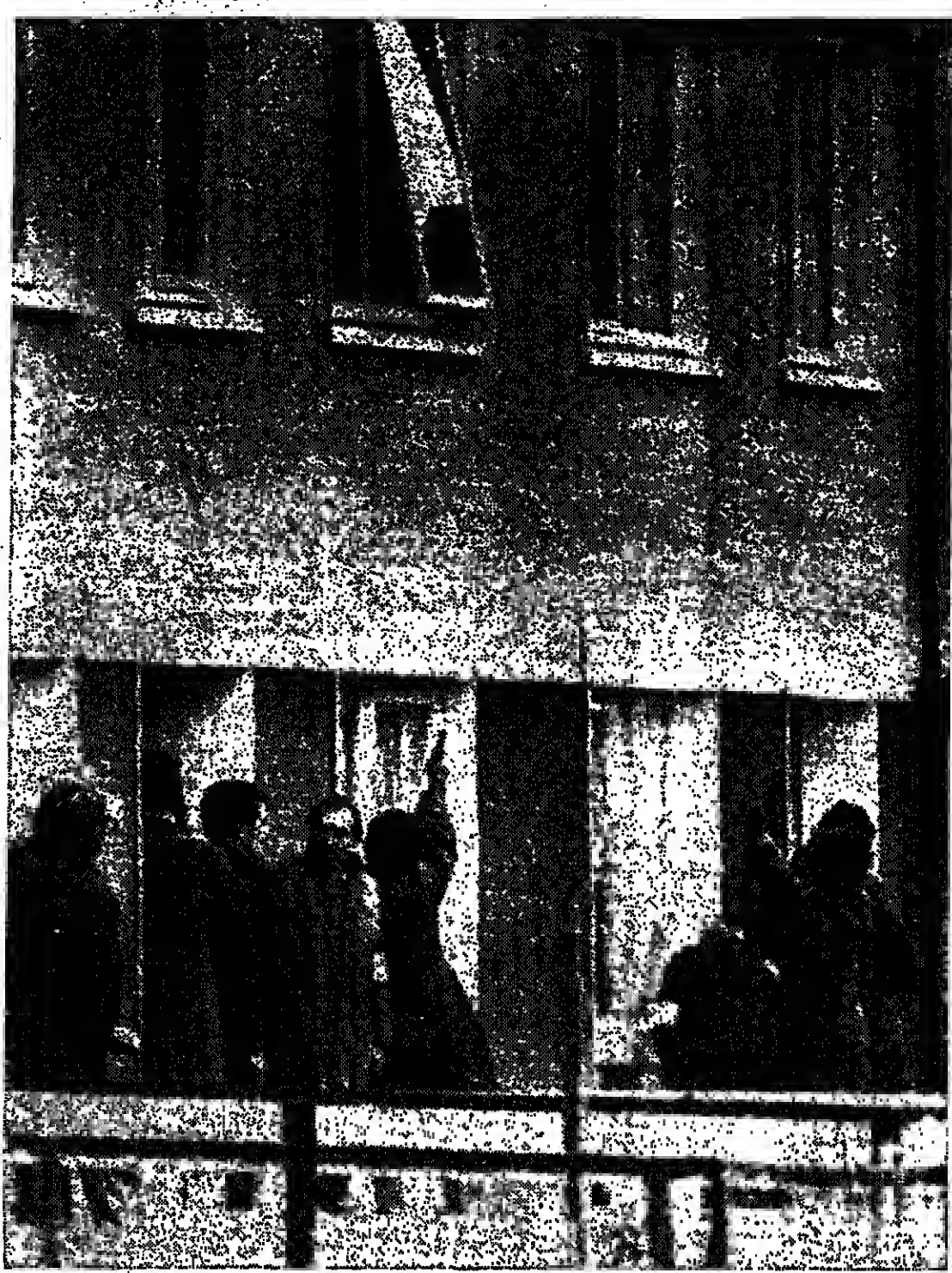
When they installed their commanders, the Turks also suspended activities at six major bases. Continued on Page 2, Col. 5.

Israelis Postpone Suez Ship Transit
JERUSALEM, Oct. 21 (UPI)—Israel radio said today that it will postpone for several days the transit of a ship carrying Israeli-bound cargo through the Suez Canal.

The vessel had been scheduled to go through the canal tomorrow, in the first such trip in nearly 20 years.

The radio said the delay resulted from difficulties in loading as cargo, but it did not identify the ship or the cargo or the port where it is now berthed.

However, it did say that the ship was en route to Israel through the canal, instead of sailing from an Israeli port to another destination.



SURROUNDED—Irish police point guns toward windows of house in Monasterevin where Dutch businessman Tiede Herrema was held by kidnappers in an upstairs section.

United Press International

Irish Police Find Kidnapped Dutchman

MONASTEREVIN, Irish Republic, Oct. 21.—A force of 200 soldiers and policemen surrounded a two-story house here where two kidnappers are holding a Dutch businessman hostage.

The 18-day search for the kidnappers and their hostage, Tiede Herrema, ended this morning when police charged into a house in Monasterevin, 30 miles south of Dublin.

Police got no farther than the ground floor after the two Irish Republican Army dissidents holding Mr. Herrema hostage fired a flurry of warning shots. One of the kidnappers warned that Mr. Herrema would be killed if police came any closer.

John Fleming, head of the Irish Special Branch, tried to negotiate from the bottom of the stairs with the kidnappers barricaded in an upstairs room with their hostage. The efforts were met only with occasional bursts of incoherent from the kidnappers.

Another senior police officer at the scene anticipated that the kidnappers would not leave until they were offered a large sum of money.

Police dismissed as "unfounded rumor" a radio report that the kidnappers had strapped explosives on Mr. Herrema and threatened to blow him up if police tried to use force.

Through a window, a pistol could be seen pointed at the head of Mr. Herrema, who was abducted Oct. 3.

The man holding the gun was identified by police as the suspect first blamed for the kidnapping, Eddie Gallagher, 33.

Police sources said that Mr. Gallagher was maintaining his original condition for releasing Mr. Herrema—the freeing of three jailed guerrillas, including his wife Rose Dugdale. Mr. Gallagher was believed to have fathered her child.

The Irish government has refused to consider freeing Miss Dugdale and the two other guerrillas named in the demands. Kevin Mallon and James Byland.

Rumors Had Included Death

Franco Has Heart Attack; Said to Resume Activities

Official and medical sources reported that Gen. Franco was suffering from endocarditis, an inflammation of the heart valves. Members of Gen. Franco's family have been at his bedside since the weekend. It could not be learned whether he had received final rites.

Attention to Gen. Franco's health has been heightened not only by what his death would mean to Spain's future but also by recent events involving the execution of five anti-regime terrorists and a potential conflict with Morocco over the Spanish Sahara.

The executions sparked an international outcry against Gen. Franco's rule. He responded by appearing at a huge rally in Madrid on Oct. 1, the 39th anniversary of his assumption of leadership in the nationalist uprising. In a brief speech, he berated those at home and abroad opposed to his harsh policies. It was his most recent major public appearance.

While the government appeared to be trying to give the Spanish people details of Gen. Franco's condition, members of his family and others were opposed to releasing any new information indicating that his health had worsened.

This was indicative of the conflict between Gen. Franco and his immediate entourage, who favor a closed information policy and a tightly controlled press, and members of Premier Arias's government, who believe that a relatively open news policy is in the interest of the Spanish people.

As Marchers Set Off
Spanish Envoy, Hassan Confer About Sahara

ESKAR ES SOUK, Morocco, Oct. 21 (Reuters)—As thousands of Moroccans set off from here today for a staging point on a march to claim sovereignty over the Spanish Sahara, a high-ranking Spanish envoy arrived to confer with King Hassan II.

Jose Solis Ruiz, secretary-general of the Spanish National Movement, a Cabinet post, arrived in Marrakesh. He conferred with King Hassan at midday and was to have a "working session" with him later, officials said. Also present was Premier Ahmed Osman.

The Moroccan government has said that Morocco will stop the peaceful march of some 850,000 unarmed volunteers only if Spain agrees to direct bilateral negotiations to settle terms for a transfer of the territory. It stressed that Morocco was determined to take over the Sahara either by sending in the marchers or getting Spain to agree to withdraw.

First Group Leaves
Here in Eskar es Souk, the first group of marchers left the township on the edge of the desert in a convoy of trucks and buses.

They represented the vanguard of many columns of volunteers from every corner of Morocco expected to move southward in the next few days. Eskar es Souk is 745 miles by road from the disputed border.

The marchers, each carrying the barest necessities for the journey, were heading for the desert fortress of Tarfaya, 185 miles from the frontier.

The movement has gathered considerable momentum, with some 650,000 people volunteering as marchers. As the first columns began moving today, newspapers and radio bulletins devoted almost all their coverage to the campaign to win back the Spanish Sahara.

King Hassan himself is being described as "the first volunteer." He has said he doubts that Spanish troops will oppose the marchers, declaring: "No tyrant, not even one without faith, would give orders to fire on 350,000 unarmed people."

Supply Problems
The Moroccan authorities face supply problems in the inhospitable desert region. The marchers will take three days to reach the assembly point in Tarfaya.

Beyond the objective of reclaiming lost Sahara land, there is as yet no clear indication of what Morocco plans to do even if the marchers succeed in crossing the border.

Another potential danger, according to Spanish reports, is that the northern part of the western Sahara, near the Moroccan border, is sown with mine fields.

But Moroccan government officials discounted this report as propaganda designed to scare the marchers. Publication of the mine field reports has been suppressed in Morocco.

Costa Border Closed
MADRID, Oct. 21 (AP)—Spain closed the border of its tiny North African enclave of Ceuta for 40 minutes yesterday after 400 angry young Moroccans demonstrating in support of the march were turned back from trying to cross the frontier by police. The Spanish news agency Europa Press reported.

Border traffic was restored after two attempts to enter the town of Ceuta were stopped without incident, the news agency said.

Portuguese Leaders Assemble As Leftist Protest Increases

LISBON, Oct. 21 (UPI)—The leaders of Portugal's military regime met in emergency sessions today with civilian politicians as the extreme left pushed forward its campaign to undermine the government of Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo.

President Francisco de Costa Gomes met on the eve of his departure for a state visit to Rome and Belgrade with Communist party leader Alvaro Cunhal.

Slogans Shouted
"Death to fascism" and "Popular offensive," the anti-government demonstrators shouted. The Communists and extreme leftist parties are calling their drive to overthrow the government a "popular offensive" by revolutionary soldiers and civilians.

Radical soldiers also sought a meeting with army chief of staff Gen. Carlos Faustos to complain about the purge of leftist troops in the north, but their request was turned down.

As the left pushed its protests, British Ambassador Nigel Trench intervened in behalf of the owner of a farm that was taken over by Communist-led workers.

An embassy spokesman said the ambassador planned to meet with Agriculture Minister Lopes Cardoso to discuss the issue, which the British owner, Patrick Wardle, said could be a test case for all foreign-owned farms and farms in Portugal.

U.K. Ecologists Protest Poison A-Waste Imports

LONDON, Oct. 21 (Reuters)—Ecologists today protested against poisonous nuclear waste that takes thousands of years to decay which is being brought into Britain for reprocessing.

The Labor government, which wants to encourage business to fight Britain's economic crisis, admitted that it was storing waste from other countries and said it was negotiating with Japan for an extra 4,000 tons of the lethal substance—which could earn Britain about \$400 million (about \$600 million).

The state-owned British Nuclear Fuels Co. hopes in about 10 years to be able to solidify the liquid, making the radioactive waste into a safe, more transportable form and making it possible to return it to the country of origin.

The government's comments, following a story today in the Daily Mirror, caused ecologists to express fears that some of the waste might leak out despite safety precautions.

Concentrated Liquid
It is stored in concentrated liquid form in steel and concrete tanks sunk beneath 20 feet of water at the atom energy plant at Windscale, in Cumbria in the northwest.

Sir Kevin Spencer, former chief scientist at the Ministry of Power, said the tanks have to be continually cooled to stop them from exploding.

"We are steadily poisoning the planet to an extent which is perhaps beyond return," he said.

The chief contaminant in the waste is plutonium, probably the most poisonous substance known, which takes thousands of years to destroy itself, Sir Kevin said.

"These substances get into the environment—the sea, air and rain, and finally into the human body," he said. Contamination of this kind could cause more types of cancer and a larger proportion of defective, deformed babies, he added.

Labour member of Parliament William Molloy demanded a full debate by the House of Commons on nuclear dumping.

Walt Patterson, a nuclear scientist who is a member of the

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Where else?

In Wake of Poor Harvest

Kremlin Showing First Signs Of Concern on Grain Shortage

By David K. Shipley

MOSCOW, Oct. 21 (NYT).—In the wake of a bad harvest, the first signs have appeared indicating Soviet government concern over the prospect of a grain shortage.

In some Moscow bakeries, posters have been hung exhorting Soviet consumers to conserve bread, and leaflets with the same message are being handed out with every purchase.

It is too early to feel any direct result of the poor harvest, and there is no shortage of bread on the shelves. But in the evenings, some bakeries seem to be holding back fresh bread more frequently than before, hoping to sell the stale loaves first.

The harvest this year has been badly hurt both by drought and by the inefficiencies of the harvesting operation. The official press has reported inadequacy of trucks, mowers and combines and has chastised low-level officials for failing to provide enough spare parts to keep the machinery running.

The Soviet Union has made no official estimate of the size of the harvest, but U.S. agricultural experts have repeatedly revised their own calculations downward, figuring that it is likely to be at least 40 million tons below the Soviet target of 215.7 million tons.

Even with large purchases of grain from the United States, Canada and Australia, the Soviet Union is likely to feel a pinch eventually, according to some foreign experts. One noted that the capacity of Soviet docking, unloading and overland shipping facilities limited the intake of purchased grain to two million tons a month. This means some lag in the effect of the U.S. grain on the Soviet market.

Large posters on bakery walls spell out the warning clearly. "Bread Is Our Wealth. Save It," one says. Another reads, "You Are Advised: Don't Buy More Bread Than Is Necessary. Use Stale Bread for Cooking."

But the bakeries are still full of good, warm smells. The bread—never wrapped or sliced—stands on open shelves, where buyers can pick up forks and poke the heavy black or light brown loaves to test for softness and freshness.

Mainstay of Diet

Sometimes, late in day, there are clouds of disappointment, but for the most part the bread remains a mainstay of the Russian diet.

Bread has even become a substitute for food grain here and there, and some reports have appeared in the official press of prosecutions of people feeding bread to cattle.

This indicates that feed is in short supply in some parts of the country. One U.S. expert said recently that there was evidence of "some distress slaughtering" where cattle were being butchered because of a lack of feed.

One hint of this was contained in an article on the front page of the Communist party paper, Pravda, last week reporting an increase in the government's purchase of farm products.

Actually, increased cattle production is one cause of the rising Soviet demand for grain, and it is a good reason for the Kremlin to agree to long-term purchases from the United States.

However, the Soviet press has never reported that U.S. grain is being purchased.

Measures on Supply

"Our state has goods in sufficient quantities for sale and holds reserves to intervene whenever necessary to supplement the market stock and insure a rhythmic unfolding of trade," Mr. Ceausescu said.

He also drew attention to the poor quality of some clothing, footwear and textile goods although there was no shortage of these items.

An announcement, following a meeting of the party executive political committee last week, said that sales of meat, sugar, edible oils, milk and butter would increase by 12.5 per cent on the average compared with last year, but no overall figures were available.

Other important increases would be registered in the sale of household utensils, winter sports articles, clothing items and fuels, the announcement said.

Vegetable Plots Urged

To improve food supplies, Mr. Ceausescu called for the introduction of plans for growing vegetables in private plots and said that the entire population should be included in the agriculture program.

Everybody who has a courtyard should raise animals and poultry, he said, and all plots around towns must be cultivated with vegetables. This is also obligatory for those who own houses in towns, including Bucharest.

Romanian agriculture was completely collectivized in 1962, except for about 15 per cent of arable land left to peasants in the form of small private plots.

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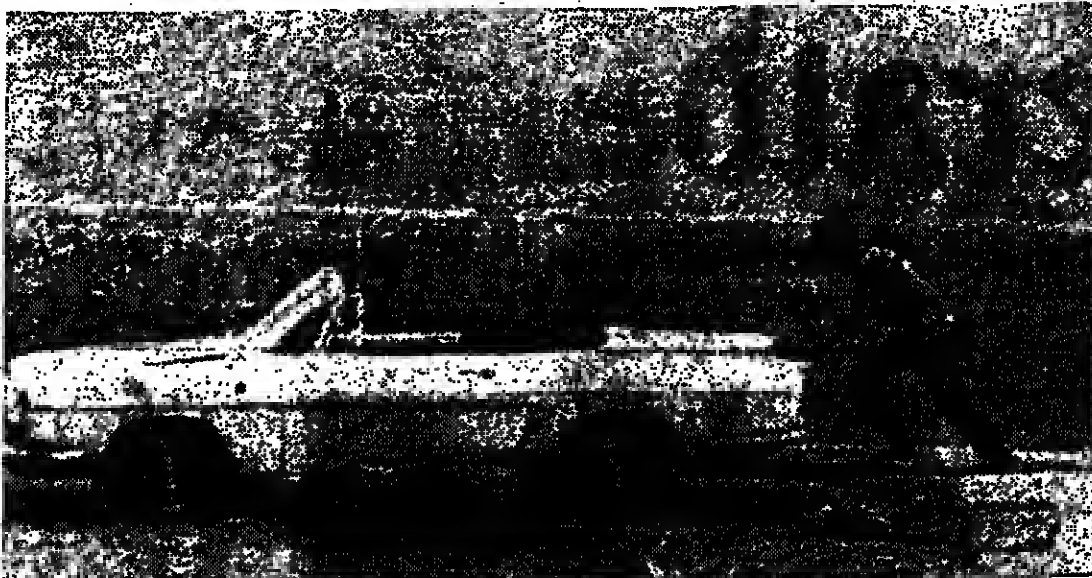
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STREET SCENE—Member of one of Beirut's factions moves into position during fighting.

Mortars, Gunfire Kill 10 More in Beirut

BEIRUT, Oct. 21 (Reuters).—Gunfire and explosions rocked Beirut again today, claiming at least 10 more lives, but members of the Lebanese parliament braved the street violence to gather in central Beirut and elect a new speaker.

Three people were killed and 10 injured early today by a mortar bomb which hit a building in a Christian district, police said. Later, three more mortar bombs hit a security forces barracks in east Beirut, wounding three policemen and a civilian. One man was shot dead by gunmen at a roadblock north of Beirut.

It was feared that members of the 99-member single-house parliament would not be able to meet for the speaker's election and that the political crisis would deepen.

But 64 deputies drove to the heavily-guarded chamber through deserted streets. They re-elected Kamal Assad, a Muslim, for his ninth term as speaker.

There was no official confirmation of a report in a pro-Syrian newspaper that Premier Rashid Karam would visit Damascus again to discuss the crisis with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad.

The paper did not say when Mr. Karam would make the visit. But it said that on his return to Beirut he would make an important declaration that would either end or intensify the seven-month-old civil war.

holding payment to Libya of \$440 million in taxes and royalties on oil that the company delivered before the conflict reached its current intensity.

Occidental has sought to bring the matter before international courts. It has said that rather than agree to arbitration, Libya refused to allow Occidental employees to leave the country.

He said the company's 530 non-Libyan workers and their families, including 230 Americans, have been told they could depart provided Occidental sent in substitutes.

Twenty have left the country under those terms since the issue erupted two weeks ago, Mr. Orser said. The Libyans have not restricted the others in any other way. "Their only hardship is mental," he said.

Meanwhile, the war of nerves between Occidental and the government of Col. Moamer Qadhafi has intensified with hundreds of millions of dollars at stake.

The government, which has barred Occidental from producing, has said it would take over delivery of oil as well as the revenues, presumably to Occidental's customers, and the company has warned the customers of newspaper announcements that to accept the oil would violate international law.

Offered to Sell

Mr. Orser disclosed that at unsuccessful talks with the Libyans in New York last week, the company offered to sell its interests in the country to the government. He said that the Libyans rejected the proposal. Mr. Orser would not state the price but said that the company values its investment there at more than half a billion dollars.

He said that the company also proposed establishing procedures under which Libya would guarantee Occidental a minimum profit from its oil operations. He said that Libyan taxes, royalties and restrictions on production have sometimes forced Occidental to operate there at a loss.

"We agreed to disagree and adjourned the meeting," he added. Mr. Orser said that talks could resume in London late this week and that he had heard reports that Libya's five-man negotiating team might be coming here tomorrow or Thursday. Libyan officials here said that they had not heard of the plans.

Libya and Occidental are at odds over issues that are critically important to both. While most oil companies obtain crude from a diversity of sources, Occidental depends on its Libyan fields for 90 per cent of its supply. Without it, Occidental would be an inconsequential producer.

Progress in Jeopardy

For Libya, Occidental's production represents 20 to 25 per cent of the country's total production. Losing the revenues it receives in taxes and royalties could jeopardize progress on the country's ambitious social welfare and industrial development programs.

At present, the two are at a standoff. Libya is prohibiting the company from pumping oil that it has already sold to customers and Occidental is without a license to produce.

Truck Crash Kills 22

ANKARA, Oct. 21 (Reuters).—A runaway truck plowed into a crowd in Corum northern Turkey, today, killing 22 persons and wounding 13, the state-owned radio said.

Friends Fear Sithole Kidnapped by Police

LUSAKA, Oct. 21 (Reuters).—A senior black Rhodesian nationalist said in a statement released today that the evidence was that his missing colleague, Edson Sithole, had been kidnapped by the Rhodesian special branch police.

Elliott Gabelle said Mr. Sithole, who disappeared in Salisbury last Wednesday, was last seen at a police station called Gwelo, which Mr. Gabelle described as one of the main special branch torture centers.

Turkey to Start Negotiations Over U.S. Bases Next Week

(Continued from Page 1)

including the top-secret intelligence-gathering station here at Sinoop.

American officials in Ankara say that negotiations on reopening the bases could take many months, and they do not want to wait that long. Highly-trained specialists cannot stay idle indefinitely, they argue, and serious gaps have been created in the American intelligence network.

Sinoop, a hilly peninsula jutting into the Black Sea, monitors communications and troop movements in the southern Soviet Union. Other stations track Soviet missile launches, underground nuclear tests, ship movements through the Bosphorus and similar military operations.

Experts say that satellites can replace some of the lost information, but not all of it. "You can take photos from satellites but you can't hear anything," said one expert. "We used to hear conversations so clearly you'd think you were on an extension."

Like most American bases here, Sinoop has been known since 1969 as a common defense installation with Turkey. But the term had little meaning before July. Turkey maintained a radar station within the base and Turkish troops helped guard the installation's perimeter, but the Americans ran the show.

Today, only Turkish troops guard the front gate and no American flag flies over Sinoop. Americans now need Turkish approval to travel between bases or replace troops, when tours end.

American aircraft, which used to fly virtually at will, must now file flight plans a week in advance and pay landing fees at some airports.

Many Turkish officers assigned to the bases were familiar with their operations, but some inexperienced personnel have caused difficulties. One Turkish officer ordered Sinoop to close its communications station without realizing that the Turkish Army used the same system.

Party of Bhutto Accused of Fixing Punjab Election

LAHORE, Pakistan, Oct. 21 (Reuters).—Former Punjab Province Gov. Ghulam Mustafa Khan charged that the ruling Pakistan People's party had rigged voting to beat him in a by-election here.

He told a press conference yesterday that the PPP had brought in thousands of bogus voters by bus from the countryside.

Mr. Khan, once heir-apparent to Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, polled 14,289 votes against 27,244 for PPP candidate Sher Mohammed Bhatti, a former barber, according to unofficial figures.

Mr. Khan resigned from the PPP last month to contest the Punjab provincial assembly seat as an independent after Mr. Bhutto refused to allow him on the party ticket.

After his defeat, Sunday he said he would confront Mr. Bhutto again by contesting another by-election soon in a neighboring Lahore constituency.

Bhutto Sees French

PARIS, Oct. 21 (UPI).—Mr. Bhutto met with French industrialists and Defense Minister Andre Mitterand today on the second day of their official visit here today.

Czech-Maldives Ties

COLOMBO, Oct. 21 (Reuters).—Czechoslovakia and the Maldives Islands in the Indian Ocean have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level, the Czechoslovak Embassy here in Sri Lanka announced.

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR

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As Two Craft Near Venus

U.S. Experts Say Russians Ready Manned Space Flight

By John Noble Willard

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (NYT).—As two Soviet spacecraft approach Venus landings expected this week, preparations are believed to be under way for a new Soviet manned flight in earth orbit.

U.S. space experts reported yesterday that Venus-9, an unmanned vehicle, was expected to reach Venus tomorrow night and that its sister ship, Venus-10, should arrive Saturday.

The most likely plan is for them to go into an orbit of the cloud-covered planet, then release probes to penetrate the dense, hot atmosphere for soft landings on the Venusian surface.

Soviet officials have described the two spacecraft as a "new type" of planetary craft. U.S. intelligence sources believe the craft to be four times as heavy as previous Venus-bound craft—about 10,000 pounds compared to 2,600.

Balloon System

The sources also indicated that the vehicles may be equipped with a balloon-tethered balloon system to cushion the landing.

At the surface, the Venusian atmosphere is about 90 times as dense as the earth's atmosphere and its temperature is about 900 degrees Fahrenheit.

Venus-9 and 10 were launched in June and the Russians would say officially only that they were intended to explore Venus and its surrounding space.

But the last four Venus spacecraft attempted to land and transmit data on the surface of the planet. In 1971, Venus-7 became the first man-made device to land on another planet and send information back to earth.

Venus-8, in 1972, transmitted 50 minutes of scientific data before the temperatures and pressures overwhelmed it.

U.S. spacecraft have flown by and photographed Venus, but have never attempted landings. However, two U.S. Vikings are on their way to Mars to attempt landings next summer.

Although there has been no official word from Moscow, U.S. intelligence sources said yesterday that they would not be surprised to see a manned Soviet space mission launched about Nov. 1, or shortly thereafter.

Manned Precursor Flight

Their strongest clue, they said, was the flight last week of Cosmos-772. It was "a manned precursor flight—no doubt about that," an expert said.

Tracking data indicate that the spacecraft was following an orbital course often used by the manned Soyuz spacecraft and was communicating to earth on a radio frequency usually reserved for manned missions.

A U.S. space expert suggested that the flight was a test of a manned precursor flight.

Bank of America Sued in Theft at London Branch

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 21 (NYT).—The Bank of America has been sued by three depositors for alleged negligence in the theft from a London branch of the bank of what they alleged was \$15 million.

The bank, the largest in the world, was accused of negligence in hiring, violation of the Bank Protection Act of 1968 and breach of bailment contract in the suit, filed Friday in the U.S. District Court in San Francisco.

The suit was filed on behalf of two Los Angeles real estate entrepreneurs, Roger Kempler and Paul Fishman, both of whom maintain residences in London, and Leonard Gold, a British subject. The three men, who alleged gold, jewelry and other valuable objects were taken from safety deposit boxes during the robbery, ask \$1 million in damages and \$5 million in punitive damages.

According to the lawsuit, the bank's branch in the Mayfair section of London hired a former British convict, Stuart Buckley, 26, a few weeks before the robbery, as an electrician, but did not give him a security check.

However, the suit said, found a hiding place between two floors of the building and with a telescope, used it to observe bank officers and learn the combination of keys to the bank he had made. They then robbed the main vault and safety deposit boxes, the suit said. Buckley was apprehended shortly after the robbery and is now in jail. Only a portion of the loot was recovered.

Churches Council In Budget Deficit

GENEVA, Oct. 21 (Reuters).—The World Council of Churches said today it would have to sell property, freeze salaries and make other cuts because of a \$1 million budget deficit.

The budget covers the council's Geneva-based secretariat, three important missions, the New York office and other activities such as its program to combat racism, under which African liberation movements have received help.

The council, which groups 271 churches of the Protestant, Orthodox and Old Catholic faiths, blamed the shortfall on the world monetary crisis and the rising value of the Swiss franc.

that the Russians might have been testing an enlarged Soyuz, capable of carrying three rather than two cosmonauts.

Another source recalled, however, that Soviet officials have spoken recently of plans to develop a tanker craft capable of refueling and resupplying orbiting space stations.

He said that the next Soviet manned mission might involve the launching of an unmanned tanker that would be guided to a rendezvous with the Salyut space station, which is already in orbit. Cosmonauts would follow in a Soyuz spacecraft to occupy the refueled station, according to this theory.



Sir Robert Menzies

Whitlam Foe Win Backing Of Menzies

CANBERRA, Oct. 21 (Reuters).—Sir Robert Menzies, who dominated Australian politics as prime minister for almost two decades, intervened tonight in the country's bitter constitutional crisis.

With the Labor government in opposition, Liberal and Nations Country parties in complete parliamentary deadlock over Prime Minister Gough Whitlam's refusal to call a general election, he swung his power and prestige behind the anti-government forces.

"Sir Robert, 80, gave his backing to Liberal leader Malcolm Fraser as the government won a free vote in the lower house of Parliament for passage of vital budgetary bills, blocked by the opposition-dominated Senate (upper chamber) last week.

The government, using its majority in the House, eventually won approval by 58 to 35 votes for the budget appropriations bill, which was immediately sent back to the Senate.

Rejection Expected

In the upper chamber, the opposition, with a slim majority, was expected once again to defeat or reject the bills when they are introduced tomorrow.

Mr. Fraser, who gained leadership of the Liberals earlier this year after a party revolt against Billy Snedden, the former leader, instructed Senate opposition members to block government money with the aim of forcing Mr. Whitlam to the polls, where Labor was expected to be defeated.

The move precipitated Australia's biggest power struggle for years with no clear indication of the outcome.

Meanwhile, Sir Robert's power as prime minister for 17 years from 1956 and for 17 consecutive years from 1949 to 1966—defeated the Senate had the constitutional authority to block most bills.

Charges 'Misconduct'

It had the undisputed right to defer or reject the Labor government's financial measures because of the administration's "record of unconstitutionality" and "misconduct" in the last 12 months he said.

However, Mr. Whitlam, with surge of support from parliamentarians, a small rise in popularity in the latest opinion poll and a big increase in donations from Labor voters to pay funds, seemed confident he would maintain Labor in power in the next scheduled general election in mid-1977.

Both the Prime Minister and Mr. Fraser have taken to the hustings to denounce each other at mass rallies—plunging the country into the feverish atmosphere of electoral campaign without an election.

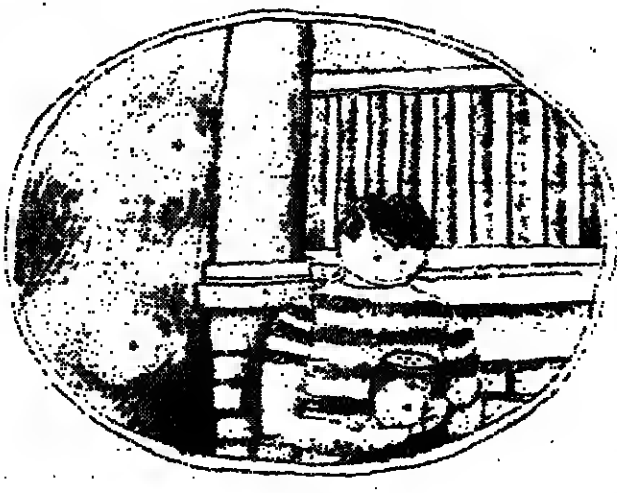
Man Leaps to Death; Hiccups for 2 Years

HANNOVER, Oct. 21 (Reuters).—A 56-year-old man who had been hiccupping continuously for the last two years jumped from a hospital window here in his death, the police said yesterday.

Doctors estimated that Hans Isacke had hiccupped 30 million times following a stomach operation in November, 1973.

The police said Mr. Isacke attempted suicide last Wednesday by taking an overdose of sleeping tablets but he was rushed to hospital and his stomach was pumped out. On Thursday he jumped from a second-story window and died from internal injuries, they said.

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Invites Him to Testify House Panel Votes to Avoid A Showdown With Kissinger

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (WP).—The House Select Committee on Intelligence balked today at a showdown with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and voted instead to invite Mr. Kissinger to testify on his refusal to comply with a committee subpoena.

Rep. Otis Pike, D-N.Y., the chairman, who had wanted to take the controversy to the House floor, said the committee decided by a vote of 8 to 5 at a closed-door meeting to postpone any further action until Nov. 3.

"I would like to make it clear," Rep. Pike said in announcing that he had opposed the maneuver, "that some who voted aye voted aye simply because they believed we would not win it on the floor of the House."

High Court Upholds Rule On Spanking

By Lesley Oelander

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (NYT).—The Supreme Court ruled yesterday that states may permit teachers to spank misbehaving students, even over the objections of parents, so long as lesser punishment is used when appropriate and procedural safeguards make clear to the children what misbehavior could lead to a spanking.

The ruling does not invalidate a state law that prohibits corporal punishment for the Supreme Court only set minimum standards and the states may give students more rights if they wish. But the ruling does legitimize corporal punishment, provided that the safeguards are followed.

The court issued its decision in the case of a 6th grader from Gibsonville, N.C., Russell Carl Baker, who was paddled along with two classmates for playing with a ball when they were not supposed to.

No Opinion Issued

The court issued no opinion. Instead, it simply affirmed without comment the decision of the three-judge court that had considered the matter at the behest of the boy's mother, who had previously asked school officials not to spank the child because he was frail.

The Bakers had argued that the state law permitting corporal punishment in the schools was, as applied in this case, unconstitutional on several grounds—that it violated the mother's right to "familial privacy," that it was applied to Russell without procedural safeguards, and that it was arbitrary and applied with excessive force.

The three-judge court only agreed that some procedural safeguards must be followed. It held that while the 14th Amendment includes the right of a parent generally to control the means of disciplining his or her child, the state has a countervailing interest in the maintenance of order in the schools, in this case sufficient to sustain the right of teachers to administer reasonable corporal punishment for disciplinary purposes.

The three-judge court noted that the Supreme Court had several times before given much weight to various rights of parents—the right to send their children to parochial school rather than public school, for instance, and the right to make sure that their children get an adequate education.

However, the court said that the right to keep one's child safe from spanking was not of the same stature. "Quite the contrary," it backs a settled tradition of countervailing state punishment when reasonable," the court said.

Bayh Campaign For Nomination Officially Opens

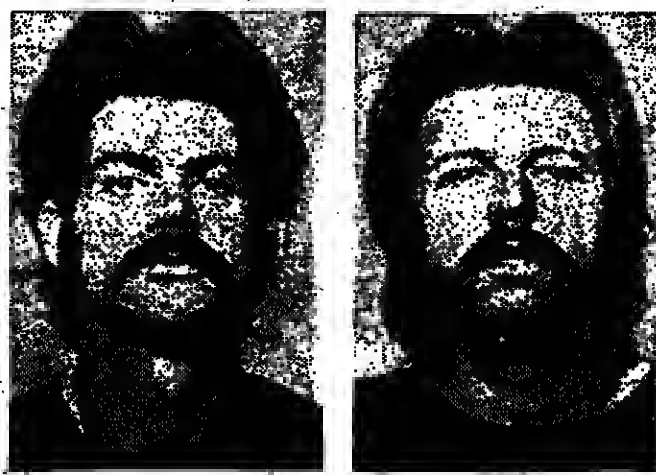
From Wire Dispatches

SHIRLEVILLE, Ind., Oct. 21.—Surrounded by several hundred of his neighbors and constituents, Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., officially opened his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination today with a promise to restore moral leadership to the White House.

Sen. Bayh made his declaration on his 340-acre farm in this central Indiana crossroads. In a one-way talk, Sen. Bayh played the role of local boy who made good.

Sen. Bayh offered a catalogue of issues he intends to stress that are generally identical to those all Democratic candidates are relying upon—jobs, tax inequities, oil prices, monetary policy.

Sen. Bayh, 47, became the 10th declared candidate for the Democratic nomination. The others are Washington Sen. Henry Jackson, Texas Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, Arizona Rep. Morris Udall, former Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter, former Oklahoma Sen. Fred Harris, former North Carolina Gov. Terry Sanford, 1972 Democratic vice-presidential candidate Sargent Shriver and Pennsylvania Gov. Milton Shapp. Gov. George Wallace of Alabama is also expected to be a candidate.



Preston Mayo AP. Gary Desure AP.

Two Men Indicted in California For Plot to Assassinate Ford

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 21.—Two men were indicted yesterday by a federal grand jury here on charges of plotting to assassinate President Ford in Sacramento.

The defendants are Gary Desure, 32, identified as having escaped from the Montana State Hospital, whose last known address was Warm Springs, Mont., and Preston Mayo, 24, of Warren County, Va. Both were listed as unemployed.

According to the indictment, the conspiracy involved plans to plant a bomb in a street near the state capitol in Sacramento during Mr. Ford's visit there Sept. 5.

Mr. Desure "would detonate the explosives and stand as a lookout," and Mr. Mayo "would fire a shot at the President," the indictment said.

Attempt by Fromme

Mr. Ford was the target of an apparent assassination attempt there Sept. 5 by Lynette Fromme, 26. There is believed to be no connection between Miss Fromme and Mr. Desure and Mr. Mayo.

The alleged plot involving the two men began Aug. 13, in Glacier National Park, Mont. Mr. Ford was nearby at the time, dedicating a new dam project. There is no indication, however, that the men were following Mr. Ford, according to federal sources.

The two were arrested Aug. 26 at a Santa Barbara, Calif., motel after they allegedly tried to steal a TV set.

© Los Angeles Times.

'Too Much of Jerry?'

GOP Fears Ford Is Facing A Problem of 'Overexposure'

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (WP).—Five reporters sit around the White House briefing room, listening to a piped-in speech that President Ford is giving to the National Association of Food Chains. They take no notes.

A Ford advance man goes into a community seeking assistance from the local Republican party for a forthcoming presidential visit. He gets little help.

The President schedules a Thursday night news conference but television coverage is rejected by one network news official who says that Mr. Ford "gives a speech every 15 minutes." The network shows a comedy about a policeman instead.

All of this turning off—or turning out—of Mr. Ford is part of what some Republicans who have known him for a long time have come to see as a serious problem of overexposure.

It is a problem manifested in reduced press coverage and smaller crowds and in a general lack of excitement about presidential appearances. More important, it shows itself in what some Republicans think is a general lack of interest in the President.

"The country may have seen too much of Jerry," said a GOP congressman, who has known him for some time. "He was a refreshing contrast to Dick Nixon but he's been on television so many times saying the same things that the novelty of an open president has worn off."

Mr. Ford has long had the reputation of being a tireless campaigner. As minority leader in the House, he was usually available to speak for colleagues. As Vice-President, he logged more than 100,000 miles on behalf of Richard Nixon and the Republican party.

At the same time, Mr. Ford has never been known as a phrase-maker. Even some of his

staunchest supporters consider him a dull platform speaker, though they praise Mr. Ford for his effectiveness in person-to-person meetings.

Small Volume

Recently, White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen told reporters that the White House had received only 1,100 letters and telegrams from the President's heralded plan to cut taxes and tie these cuts to reductions in federal spending. The response was overwhelmingly favorable but the small volume of letters was an indication to some White House officials that Mr. Ford's proposal has not been widely caught on.

White House officials offer a variety of defenses for what Mr. Ford has done while indicating he will be doing less of it in the future.

One high-ranking aide said that Mr. Ford in effect had no choice except to campaign, considering the sad state of his party, which was battered by the 1974 elections three months after Mr. Nixon's resignation.

"He's fulfilling his commitment to a bankrupt Republican party—bankrupt financially and morally," the aide said.

The President has spoken at 17 state Republican fundraisers, raising \$2.5 million. All but five of the state parties involved were in the red before the President spoke; most of them are no longer running a deficit.

13 Budget Meetings

White House officials also say that it was always planned for Mr. Ford to reduce his domestic speaking schedule in November and December. Mr. Nessen says this is necessary because the President will have 13 meetings on the budget with officials of various departments between now and Nov. 28 and because he will take trips to China and Paris.

Nevertheless, a number of scheduled Ford domestic events have been canceled, among them a visit Saturday to the Alabama peanut festival.

Mr. Nessen says this cancellation and two others reduced speaking engagements in the wake of the recent assassination attempt on Mr. Ford. Another White House official suggested that concern for additional "overexposure" also played a part in deciding to cancel the events.

At the White House, there appears to be a gradual, growing recognition that excessive political campaigning could make Mr. Ford seem something of a shopworn candidate after little more than a year on the job.

Infection Better

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP).—President Ford is showing some improvement from a fever and sinus infection but canceled his appointments today and planned to stay away from his office for a second day, his doctor reported.

"The President's general physical findings appear to be improved," the doctor reported.

Terms Brain Damage Irreversible

Neurologist Sees No Aid for Miss Quinlan

By B.D. Cole

MORRISTOWN, N.J., Oct. 21 (WP).—A nationally prominent neurologist who is an expert on coma and brain death testified here today that there is no treatment that would help Karen Ann Quinlan, who has been in a coma since April 15.

Dr. Julius Korein said he believed that the brain damage that led to the 21-year-old woman's coma is irreversible, and said the use of a respirator to keep her alive could be considered "extraordinary."

He said hers was the worst case of its kind he had seen.

Dr. Korein testified during the second day of a court hearing to determine if Miss Quinlan's father should be appointed her guardian for the express purpose of ordering turned off the respirator that three doctors have testified is needed to keep her alive.

The neurologist's discussion of the terms "ordinary and extraordinary," as the words apply to medical treatment, gets to the heart of this controversial case, which is the first in which a court is being asked to sanction the cessation of treatment needed to keep a patient alive.

"Is there any meaning, within your specialty, to the words 'ordinary' and 'extraordinary,'" Paul Armstrong, the attorney representing the Quinlan family, asked Dr. Korein, who is a professor at New York University Medical School and the author of numerous publications on coma and brain death.

"They have meaning," replied Dr. Korein, who had said earlier that Miss Quinlan was "definitely not brain-dead," but "the meaning is not precise or well-defined."

He went on to explain that certain extremely complicated, time-consuming and costly procedures such as draining all the blood from the body of a patient suffering from liver damage, replacing the blood with a substitute solution and later giving the patient new blood, might be called extraordinary, but would be done because it might help a particular patient.

Extraordinary means, Dr. Korein told those in the packed wood-paneled courtroom, "should be used in an acute situation where there is a sense of a meaningful recovery."

"There is a value judgment implicit," he said. "I and many of my colleagues are not interested in [using extraordinary means] to save a person who will lie as a vegetable for 10 years."

Under later cross-examination by New Jersey Attorney General William Hyland, Dr. Korein said, "It is ordinary in my opinion to use a respirator in an acute situation. It is ordinary to use all types of things in an intensive care unit for an acute problem. It is ordinary to have around-the-clock nurses in an acute situation."

"Once you say you're going to use around-the-clock nurses for years, or a respirator for years, that is extraordinary. Then you have to ask, 'What are we doing?' If a person is in an irreparable state, without thought, for months

or years, that is extraordinary."

Dr. Korein testified that the reflexes exhibited by Miss Quinlan—reaction to light, pain, smell and noise—are only that, "highly complex reflexes. They are not related to conscious activity."

"Can you give [Miss Quinlan] a mental age," asked Daniel Coburn, the court-appointed attorney who is zealously defending Miss Quinlan's right to live.

"It's inaccurate, but I'll attempt it," Dr. Korein replied. He then compared Miss Quinlan to an "anencephalic monster. An anencephalic monster is born without a brain above the brain stem."

Miss Quinlan's mental ability,

he said, is like that of the infant born with no thinking process of any kind.

What Mr. Coburn did not ask, and Dr. Korein did not offer, is that it has become a common practice in most medical centers to allow such infants to die at birth.

The brain, Dr. Korein testified, is "the critical part of the human organism which cannot be replaced by a machine. Prior to advances in medicine and advances in technology cases [like Miss Quinlan's] were no problem because the patient would die."

"We've reached the point where you can replace anything but the brain to keep the body alive."

A Test on Fetus for Defects Of Genes Is Pronounced Safe

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (WP).—A test in midpregnancy to detect mongolism and other genetic diseases in fetuses—a test until now thought too risky for general use—was pronounced safe yesterday and recommended to pregnant women 35 and older.

The finding and cautious recommendation that women in high-risk age or genetic groups at least consider having the test was made before the American Academy of Pediatrics meeting here.

The government and other scientists who made the recommendation were cautious in part because finding of a genetic disease or a high probability of one poses to the parents the hard question, "Should the baby be aborted?" Both this decision and the one to have such a test in the first place should be made only by the parents, not by scientists, the doctors emphasized.

Also, they said, many more specialists must be trained before the test—amniocentesis, or tapping the womb for a sample of genetic fluid—can be given to all the women potentially at risk.

4-Year Study
A four-year study, financed by the National Institutes of Health, of 2,023 women—1,040 of whom had the test—showed the procedure had "no significant adverse effects" on the women or the babies.

The study, conducted at nine medical centers, identified 19 fetuses with chromosomal abnormalities or defects in genetic material, 15 with serious diseases of metabolism or body chemistry and 11 with a 50-percent risk of disorders such as hemophilia or a form of muscular dystrophy.

In these cases 35 women chose abortion, and eight of their aborted fetuses turned out to have mongolism or Down's Syndrome. Among the 992 women who did not have the test, seven women gave birth to babies with Down's Syndrome.

Odds Weighed
"The risk of Down's or other chromosomal abnormality is only 1 in 2,000 to 3,000 in women up to age 25," said Dr. Michael

Kabaek of the University of California at Los Angeles. "In women 30 and over it's 1 in 1,000. But in women 35 and over, it is 1 in 100."

"So women of this age should be told this, and told they can have a test that can give them a choice. After all, the odds are still 99 to 1 that the baby will be normal—those are pretty good odds."

In amniocentesis a thin needle is inserted into the mother's abdomen at about 16 weeks of pregnancy and a small amount of amniotic fluid is removed for analysis.

Until now, according to Dr. Duane Alexander of the NIH, doctors guessed the risk of the test itself was almost 1 in 100 based on occasional reports that a needle had damaged a fetus. But the risk has been reduced because doctors are now more skilled with the needle.

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Polite, Ritualistic Affair

U.K. Liberals Demonstrate for Vote Reform

By George Short

LONDON, Oct. 21 (Reuters).—A demonstration will take place outside the House of Commons every Monday for the next month. Yesterday, a solemn little group of politicians stood in silence, waving placards at colleagues going to and from work and at surprised tourists.

The demonstrations are part of a new drive by the Liberal party to change the British electoral system, which it calls unrepresentative.

Time for a Change
Many ordinary Britons also consider that it is time for a change in the voting system. A recent public opinion poll said that two out of every three persons interviewed favored some kind of electoral reform.

The reformers want to break up the domination of British politics by the two main parties, Labor and Conservative. They say that the present situation leads to a system in which the party in power sets about demolishing the work of its predecessor.

But the two main parties do not seem in any hurry to bring about a change in the system. The current Liberal protest is a polite, almost ritualistic affair.

The demonstrators, who include the Liberal members of Parliament, wear pinstriped suits and expensive overcoats. They stand in total silence, strictly adhering to an old rule prohibiting protesters from shouting or blocking roads around Parliament.

Minority Views
One of the group explains the reason for the protest by saying that the present system "allows minority views to be turned into government policy."

Each voting district, or constituency, elects only one member of Parliament from any number of candidates. The winner is sole representative of the local electorate. The losers' votes count for nothing.

In the last election, a year ago, the Labor party received 39.3 per cent of the total votes throughout the nation but got 319 seats in the House of Commons. The Conservatives had 35.7 per cent of the votes and took 276 seats.

The Liberals received 18.3 per cent of the total national vote but earned only 13 seats. They would need huge increases of votes to win anything more than a tiny minority in Parliament.

Under the present two-party system in which Labor or Conservative candidates win most seats in Parliament, the reformers say, the nation veers between policies that have been created by the extreme wings of either party. This, they say, is because extremists are the most politically active Britons.

But against this there is a solidly entrenched view in Britain that the two-party system is good for stability, that it provides strong government because a single party can dominate the House of Commons.

Inter-Party Deals
Many are suspicious of what they call government by compromise, worked out in inter-party deals in a Parliament where the balance of power could be influenced by a minority group.

The Liberals have won some support from a few industrialists who say that they cannot operate in a climate which goes from socialism to capitalism according to which party is in power.

But Prime Minister Harold Wilson and his Labor party have no inclination for electoral reform. Mr. Wilson is shaping Labor into what he calls "the natural party of power."

The Conservatives, at their recent party conference, threw out the ideas of electoral reform.

Canada Postal Strike

OTTAWA, Oct. 21 (AP).—In a postal workers went on strike today at Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, other major cities and many smaller communities, threatening Canada with a nationwide mail stoppage. Letter carriers and drivers were not affected by the strike calls.

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FLAMING YOUTH—"Crazy" Dave Knopp, his clothes doused with lighter fluid, crashing through burning wooden wall in demonstration, which, he hopes, will make him daredevil star. In addition to regular clothes, he wears flame-proof underwear and helmet. He is towed to wall on roller skates, then men with fire extinguishers douse flames after crash-through. He hopes to catch the eye of a promoter who'll put him on road to stardom, so he can quit Chicago factory job.

Sweden Is Accused of Rights Violations

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 21 (AP).—A representative of the International Federation for Human Rights said here yesterday that the Swedish anti-terrorist law is a violation of the UN Declaration of Human Rights, a declaration which has been ratified by Sweden.

Jean-Claude Luthi also said that Sweden's government had put itself "in a ridiculous position" with the expulsion last month of two suspected Japanese terrorists, because the Japanese police were unable to substantiate these accusations.

Mr. Luthi came to Sweden to look at the Swedish anti-terrorist law from an international point of view and to probe possible abuses in the expulsion from Sweden of the two Japanese, Akira Kikagawa and Kyochi Shimada.

They were expelled in accordance with the anti-terrorist law and did not have an opportunity to defend themselves in court.

"I am surprised by the similarities between the Swedish and the Spanish anti-terrorist laws," Mr. Luthi told newsmen. "In principle, the only thing that separates them is the list of the organizations to be supervised."

On top of the Swedish list are the Palestinian "Black September" terrorists, the Yugoslav Usta- shi and the Japanese Red Army. In Spain, the most supervised groups are the Revolutionary Anti-Fascist Patriotic Front and the Basque guerrilla organization ETA.

In Sweden, Mr. Luthi has been receiving help and support from the independent Group for the Abolition of the Anti-Terrorist Law. The law is only provisional so far and the group hopes to arouse public resistance against it before it becomes an integrated part of the Swedish aliens act.

Incorporation of the principles of the anti-terrorist law into the aliens act is being prepared by the Swedish government.

Mr. Luthi said that it was very difficult to arrange meetings with responsible Swedish officials. He said that he had not met any

before yesterday's news conference. He said that he would try again.

"If I can't get in touch with top Swedish officials, I will have to report this to the United Nations and to the European Council, together with a report of my own investigation," Mr. Luthi said.

The International Federation for Human Rights is an international nongovernmental organization that has advisory functions with the United Nations.

"Our organization is not a political one. It works only for human rights in general. I think that all violations of these rights ought to be dealt with, no matter where they are committed," Mr. Luthi declared.

He added that acts of terrorism must be viewed from an international perspective and that individual governments cannot judge in these cases by themselves.

Air France Is Hit 2d Day by Strike

PARIS, Oct. 21 (AP).—Demonstrating Air France ground staff members today continued to delay the company's flights from Orly and Charles de Gaulle Airports and blocked access roads to Orly for a short period.

The employees are protesting a cut of 50 per cent in promotions and are seeking higher wages and an end to a hiring freeze. The strike began yesterday.

At Charles de Gaulle, strikers occupied runways and physically delayed the departure of flights to New York and Hong Kong by an hour this morning.

The only delays to other airlines operating through Paris were caused when a maraud of the strikers temporarily blocked the access roads to Orly.

French Wife Beaters Face Women's Touch

PARIS, Oct. 21 (AP).—Every French police station is to have a woman officer to deal with cases of "battered wives"—women complaining of being beaten up by their husbands, Mrs. Francoise Giroud, France's secretary of state for women, said yesterday.

Mrs. Giroud said Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski promised to provide the female staff when Mrs. Giroud complained to him at a recent meeting of the problems women sometimes face in making charges against their husbands to male police officers.

Obituaries

Hugo Zacchini, 77, Developer Of Human Cannonball Stunt

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif., Oct. 21 (AP).—Hugo Zacchini, the original human cannonball who was catapulted from circus cannons for nearly four decades, died here yesterday, on his 77th birthday, of a stroke.

Mr. Zacchini was traveling with his father's circus, the Zacchini Brothers Circus, when he originated the human cannonball act on the island of Malta in 1922. He was injured many times because of early failures of the special cannon he built, but he continued to work on the act as he traveled around the world.

In 1952, John Ringling traveled to Copenhagen to hire Mr. Zacchini for the Ringling Brothers & Barnum & Bailey Circus. He spent the next 10 years with that circus. He appeared at the Rose Bowl and the 1959 New York World's Fair and also performed with several other circuses before retiring in 1961.

Born in Peru, he was graduated from the Home Art Academy at the age of 12. He served in the French Foreign Legion during World War I.

After his retirement he moved to Fontana, Calif., and taught art at Chaffey College in nearby Alta Loma.

"The Bluebird," shot earlier this year in Leningrad under the direction of George Cukor, also staged a human cannonball act. Luigi Nono's opera "L'Amore e la Morte" at La Scala in Milan last spring. The opera said that recently he had been working on a ballet, "Prometheus using Scriabin's music."

Vladimir Starovsky
MOSCOW, Oct. 21 (UPI).—Vladimir Starovsky, 76, who headed the Soviet Union's Central Statistical Board for 35 years until his retirement earlier this year, died yesterday after a long illness, Tass said.

Technology Is Linked to 'Breakdown'

By Bill Richards

HOUSTON, Oct. 21 (UPI).—Technological advances that have allowed mass population and consumption growth, are pushing a world of "breakdown" down, says a specialist in systems dynamics said here yesterday.

Ever-increasing pressures caused by growth are showing up in the form of drug addiction, kidnappings, aircraft hijackings, a stage, revolution and the threat of atomic war, according to J. Forrester of the Alfred P. Sloan School of Management at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Mr. Forrester addressed more than 300 academicians, conservationists and industry representatives gathered here for a three-day conference called "Limits to Growth '75," the first of a series of annual conferences on the subject sponsored by the Club of Rome, a private international research organization; the University of Houston; and the Mitchell Ross Development Corp.

Social Stresses
"The oil situation is the most evident example of the multiplicity of social stresses that come from this pressure for growth," Mr. Forrester said. "Once you are up against a physical limit it is easy to see how quickly the pressure slides into social stresses."

Already there has been talk of invasion of oil-producing countries to protect energy supplies, he said in an interview later.

Even if unlimited supplies of energy can be found, he pointed out, they will cause population growth that will push political and social institutions beyond their abilities to manage it.

It is the responsibility of individual countries rather than world organizations to choose specific lifestyles that provide acceptable balance between population and style of living, he said.

That may mean that highly industrialized countries like the United States, Japan and Western European nations will have to make traumatic adjustments in energy consumption, industrial production and standard of living, Mr. Forrester asserted.

"Limits to Growth"
The debate on growth took by three years the Club of Rome publication of a controversial report, "Limits to Growth," which was edited by Mr. Forrester and an international team at MIT. The report stated that rates of population and material consumption growth cannot be supported even for another 100 years because of the scarcity of resources.

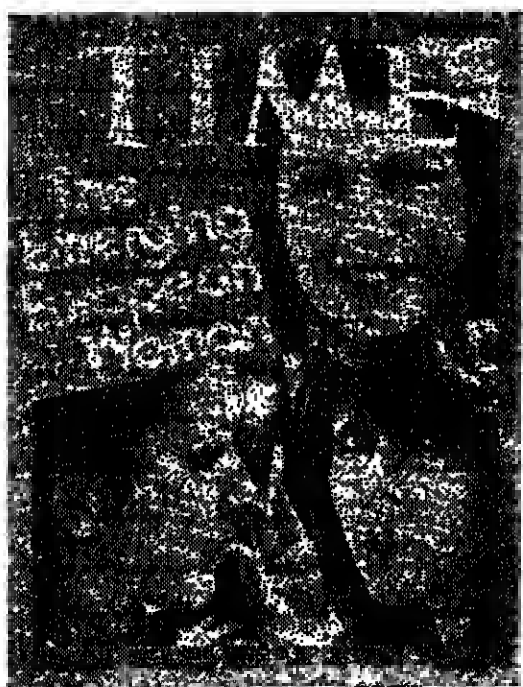
Not everyone at the conference here supports the view of MIT team. "We are not going to live any worse than we do today and the rest of the world is probably going to live better," said Harry Boyav, president of the National Society of Professional Engineers, who said he invited to the conference after complaining of a lopsided male in favor of growth-limiters.

Mr. Boyav said he spoke those who believe that technology will solve rather than increase pressures created by resource limits. "It's good to talk about gloom and doom," he said, "when you're all through you got to turn to technology to something about it."

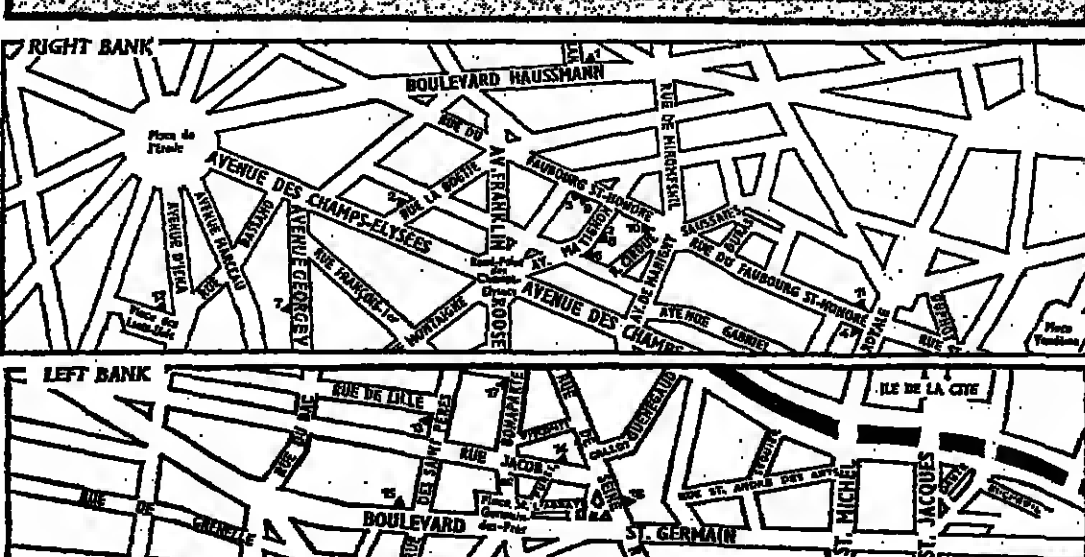
Benelux Countries
To Coordinate Action
BRUSSELS, Oct. 21 (UPI).—Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg—which form the Benelux customs union—decided today to coordinate their efforts to get a bigger voice inside the European Economic Community.

"It is not our ambition to be a power bloc; that would be a reservation," Dutch Foreigner Joen Uyl said, "but Benelux is definitely a factor of strength inside the European community against domination by a few."

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SPECIAL DISPLAY—A wingless Boeing 707 traveling by truck from Philadelphia airport through the city to Franklin Institute in downtown Philadelphia. The plane, 171 feet long, will go on display to demonstrate aircraft construction.

Bokassa: Hard Liner in Central Africa

By Dial Torgerson

BANGUI, Central African Republic, Oct. 21.—There are few dependable telephone lines in Bangui, the charming but sometimes problem-plagued capital of the Central African Republic. The President, Jean-Bedel Bokassa, has one of them.

"That's our chief job," said a U.S. telephone technician, "keeping the President's line open. In addition to that, we're supposed to reorganize the telephone system along U.S. lines."

"That'll be the day," said another American. "The C.A.R. does not think along U.S. lines, or along French lines, even though the French first colonized the territory. The C.A.R. tries to think along the lines of Jean-Bedel Bokassa."

As life President, and at last count minister of defense, agriculture, commerce, aviation, mines, industry, information, transport, civil service and social security, he has a lot to say about the course of government in what amounts to his personal republic.

In foreign relations, he favors détente with South Africa. His country, along with Gabon, Ivory Coast, Senegal and Liberia, is infuriating some black African neighbors by opening business and diplomatic relations with the white supremacist government to the south.

Spending Tendency
In fiscal matters, he has shown a tendency toward overspending, overstaffing and overbuilding. Half his annual budget (largely supported by French largesse) goes to civil servants and an untold percentage into monumental structures like his palace (Gaiels do la Renaissance) with its thousand white arches, big governmental buildings and his gleaming white houseboat on the Ubangui River.

Domestically, he is the staunchest foe of crime west of Saudi Arabia, where a thief's hand is cut off. In the C.A.R., a burglar loses his hand on the third conviction. Numbers one and two cost an ear apiece. For No. 4, the penalty is death.

"Don't worry," said the wife of a French businessman in Bangui. "We don't need to lock the car. No one ever steals anything in Bangui."

Under Marshal Bokassa's draconian code, burglaries are almost nil. When a rash of burglaries offended the President he had all the convicted burglars in jail beaten by police so severely that several died.

Marshal Bokassa is only 54, and, since he took over by military coup in 1966 (from his own cousin), he has dealt as ruthlessly with coup plotters as lesser felons. His position seems safe in Central Africa.

"Since this is mostly a subsistence agriculture economy," said a diplomat based here, "there really isn't a great deal Bokassa can do, either to or for the country."

The people of the C.A.R. do not have too bad a life. There are only 2 million people here and \$15 million in annual exports of diamonds help raise the per capita income to \$185 a year, about double that of nearby Chad or Niger.

Few Automobiles
Timber, coffee and cotton add to exports totaling around \$80 million a year. This year's balance of payments deficit should be less than \$6 million, which is not bad for a small African nation. One reason: There are few cars, only a few hundred miles of paved road and not much demand for imported fuel.

In the mornings, workers gather beneath portraits of the uniformed life President. He wears a knee-length coat to accommodate 23 medals and honors to listen to Marshal Bokassa lecturing the people via radio in his raspy-voiced French.

There is no daily paper and every office is required to have a radio—and every government official must carry a transistor radio with him if he leaves his desk—in case Marshal Bokassa wants to see someone.

His own phone works, but a lot of other people's do not. So when he wants someone to come to the palace, or for the ambassadors of

foreign nations to come see him off at the airport on a sudden trip, he puts out the order by radio.

And everyone listens. It's the law.

© Los Angeles Times

Army Confirms Biological War Items Are Kept

EDGEWOOD, Md., Oct. 21 (AP).—Despite a 1970 presidential order to dispose of all deadly toxins developed in biological warfare research, the Army is storing eight toxin samples "to research defensive weapons systems," Army officials confirmed.

An Army spokesman said that the samples—six stored here at the Edgewood Arsenal and two at Dugway Proving Grounds in Utah—were not covered by President Richard Nixon's order because the order was directed at offensive biological warfare materials.

"The storage of the toxins is in keeping with Edgewood's mission in the U.S. Army," the spokesman said. "The facility is charged with developing effective defensive weapons systems."

NBC News reported over the weekend that the Army was storing the toxins, which were said to include several strains of snake venom, in quantities large enough to kill 3,000 persons.

"In addition, the Army is studying nearly 100 different disease organisms which a potential enemy might use to attack the United States," the network said.

Japanese Toy Guns To Be Inconvertible

TOKYO, Oct. 21 (UPI).—Japanese toy manufacturers have agreed to stop producing model guns that can be converted into real weapons, a spokesman for the industry said.

The agreement between toy makers and the police followed police complaints about a rising number of crimes committed with toy guns that had been adapted to fire real bullets. Toy weapons produced in the future will have their barrels and chambers blocked with hard steel that cannot be drilled out, the spokesman said.

Gasoline Stations Striking in France

PARIS, Oct. 21 (Reuters).—Gasoline distribution is expected to be severely curtailed throughout France this weekend when most stations go on strike to demand bigger profits.

An organization including two-thirds of French petrol retailers ordered them to close down next Sunday and Monday to press demands that their government-controlled profit margin be raised from nine to 12 centimes a liter.

Moldavia Remains an Irritant in Soviet-Romanian Relations

By Robert C. Toth

BENDERY, Moldavia, U.S.S.R., Oct. 21.—Despite the common culture and linguistic bases of Moldavia and Romania, "we are in fact one ethnic people," insisted a Romanian diplomat—there is little left in Moldavia to show it.

The overwhelmingly dominant influence now is Russian. Moldavia is a Latin language but now must be written in Russian's Cyrillic alphabet. Newspapers are printed in Russian and Moldavia but, during a week's tour of this republic—the second smallest and the most densely populated in the Soviet Union—only two of the ubiquitous signs extolling Communism were in the native language.

Two and a half centuries ago, Romania and Bessarabia were vaguely united under the Turks in one ethnographic entity. After Napoleon, Bessarabia became part of Imperial Russia for a century, until the Communist revolution.

The Hitler-Stalin nonaggression pact gave it to the Russians in 1940, but only briefly, for the

Nazis quickly conquered the area when World War II broke out. After the war it reverted to Soviet rule.

Flawed Strips
Moldavia remains an irritant in Soviet-Romanian relations. The tensest postwar period—following the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia, in which Romania refused to take part—has passed, but both nations maintain flawed strips along their common border, the Prut River, to detect any footprints of infiltrators between the "friendly socialist allies."

Romanians still living here seem to keep their heads down. An East European in a Kishinev restaurant, nodding admiringly at a striking dark-haired waitress, remarked quietly that she is Romanian.

"I talked to her," he explained, "but she won't speak the language in public. There are many Romanians here still, even if the census lists none. Better to call themselves Moldavians, they feel."

Two-thirds of the republic's 3.7 million people are listed as Moldavians in the official census. Ukrainians make up 14 per cent of the total, Russians more than

11 per cent. But the two minorities seem to dominate the middle and upper ranks of government and the party.

Moldavians are judged more easygoing and friendly than Russians and there are periodic calls from party leaders for "less cardroom attitudes and less wine drinking" (as well as more study of Russian and less nationalistic complaints about Soviet economic domination).

"We grow grapes in the daytime and taste the fruits of our work in the evening," laughed the director of a huge state

vineyard—to raise a thin smile on the lips of a listening party man. The region has been justly famous for centuries for its wines but the emphasis now is on quantity rather than quality. Output, boasts a brochure, is 1.5 billion liters a year.

What is labeled Soviet champagne here is sent abroad as "Soviet sparkling wine." The see is quite nice but the brut reflects its manufacturing process—see plus sugar and ethyl alcohol.

Wine here has even been elevated to a "recognized medical therapy," said the vineyard director. "Up to one liter a day is useful to the organism. Our red wine is useful in treating schizophrenia and it also helps in handing over the best genes to the next generation."

But at the nearby Bender silk mill doctors prefer to prescribe "oxygen cocktails"—a brew of various herb juices through which oxygen is bubbled.

"It is good for kidney and heart troubles," said Anfira Tushinskaya, the plant's chief engineer, "and particularly for chronic liver problems. One month on oxygen cocktails and our workers are well again."

© Los Angeles Times

Somali Ex-Leaders Released in Amnesty

MOGADISHU, Somalia, Oct. 21 (Reuters).—Former Premier Mohammed Ibrahim Egal has been released under a presidential amnesty after serving six years of a 30-year jail term.

Mr. Egal and several ministers, arrested after Maj. Gen. Mohammed Siad Barre seized power in 1969, were released on the sixth anniversary of the Somali Revolution.

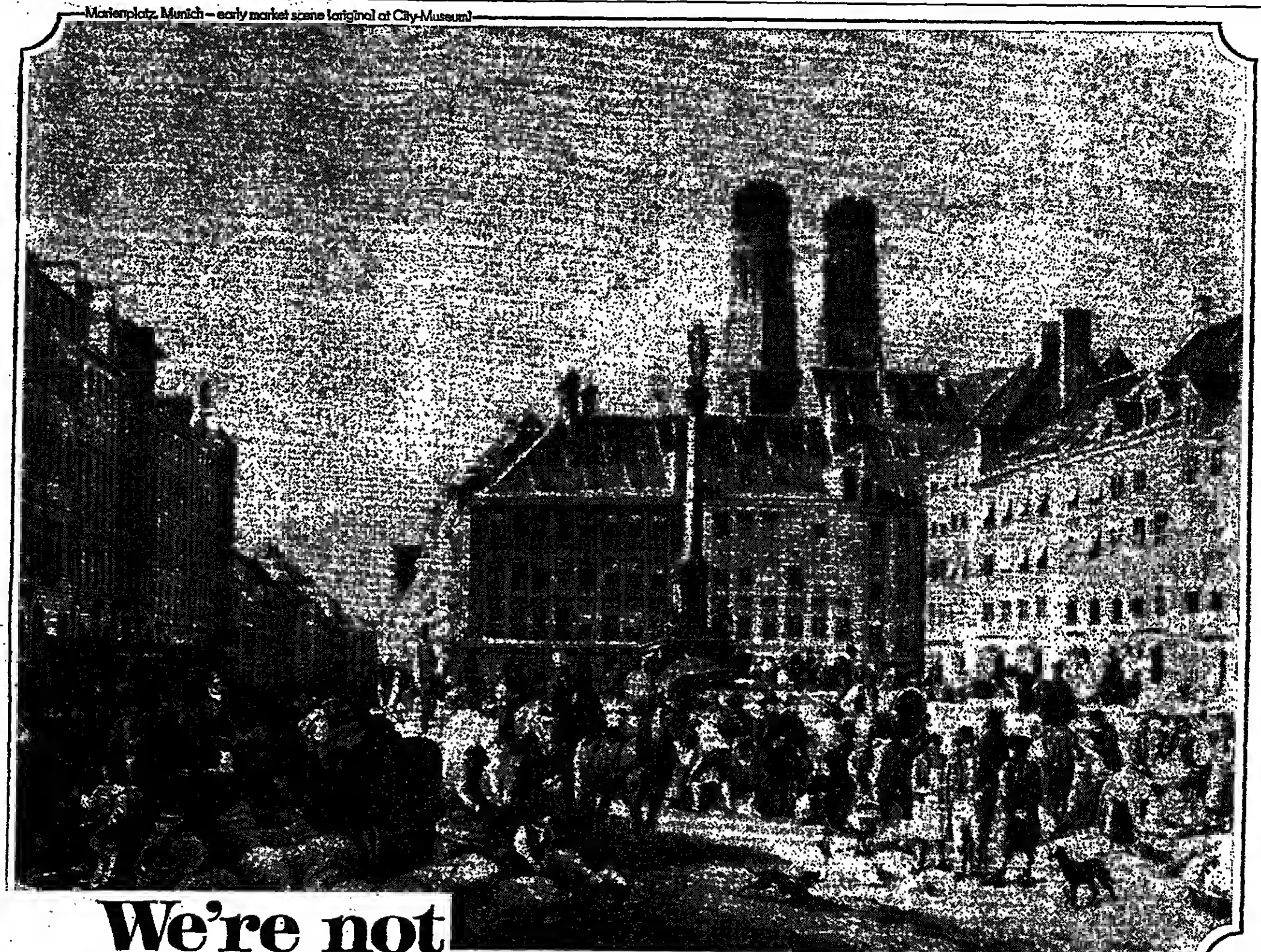
Canada Plans Tax on Loot

OTTAWA, Oct. 21 (Reuters).—Thieves, embezzlers, extortionists and blackmailers must report earnings from their activities in their income tax returns, under a ruling issued by the Canadian tax authorities. It follows several court cases which made it clear that income is taxable even if it is not legally owned by the taxpayer.

A spokesman for the department said that in theory a criminal wanting to avoid possible prosecution for tax evasion could pay tax on his earnings and the department would be bound by the rules of confidentiality not to report it to the police.

However, he doubted whether many criminals would follow the department's advice.

U.K. Time Change
LONDON, Oct. 21 (AP).—British clocks go back one hour at 3 a.m. (0200 GMT) on Sunday, Oct. 26, when the country goes on to Greenwich Mean Time until March.



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ILO Sees Women Improving Work Status by 2000

GENEVA, Oct. 21 (UPI).—By the end of the century, more women will be doing men's jobs and more men may be doing housework, according to the International Labor Organisation.

An ILO study on female workers says that the woman's role within the family is changing with improved social advantages and new patterns in agriculture.

As a result of better schooling and training opportunities, fewer young girls will join the world labor force, the study said, and because of improved retirement and Social Security programs, fewer older women will be working.

Small-scale farming will decline, there will be an upsurge in industrial activity, urbanization will continue to increase, child-care facilities will be improved and there will be almost equal employment opportunities, it said.

As a result of increased work possibilities outside the home for women, the study said, "men, although keeping their share of the labor market, may have to do more of the unpaid household tasks which at present are done mainly by women."

China Seeks Rise In Food and Steel

TOKYO, Oct. 21 (UPI).—China's new five-year plan, which takes effect next year, will give priority to increasing food and iron and steel production, a Chinese leader has reported.

Japan's Kyodo News Service quoted Tan Chen-lin, vice-chairman of the Committee of the National People's Congress, as saying that specific targets for the fifth five-year plan were being studied.

Mr. Tan, an agricultural expert, said the plan would lay the groundwork for the full-scale mechanization of agriculture. The ultimate goal would be attained in 1985-1990, he said. Under the plan, Peking intends to develop industries in provincial areas to avoid concentration of population in cities, he said.

New Ways of Trade

The arrangement on grain sales worked out between Moscow and Washington achieves certain useful specific goals. It relieves the U.S. public fears that sudden large purchases by the Soviet Union will send their own farm prices skyrocketing; it gives farmers (although they seem less happy with the results) a reasonably assured market over the next five years. George Meany and the dockworkers are appeased and grain shipments to the Soviet Union can be expected to function normally.

The role of petroleum exports from the Soviet Union is still obscure, although the amounts under consideration are by no means decisive in the energy situation. The question of price—which might affect the actions of the oil-producing cartel—is still in the air. But at any rate, some oil for a good deal of grain would enable the administration to impress the U.S. public that it is receiving something more concrete for its farm products than what must seem an abstraction to many: an improved balance of trade.

All this is beneficial, as between the Soviet Union and the United States. But this type of exchange has an importance beyond the two countries involved. It brings the United States out of the myth of the free market and into the present-day realities of world trade between governments, or groups of governments. It could thus open up techniques whereby the United States,

and the developed countries generally, could adjust to the demands of the raw-material countries.

Not that such a long-term trade program is new in the world—it is standard procedure among the Communist countries and has been used by others. But the United States, although it has also made various deals with nations seeking to protect their own balance of payments and their reserves of foreign currency, has still clung, for the most part, to the idea that the world market at any one time should govern prices. The benefits of the Soviet-U.S. plan will be obvious enough to most people within the United States; it can, therefore, presumably be extended.

If this should prove to be the case, trade will be recognized for what it is in fact: a major aspect of foreign policy.

This was dramatized by the use of the State Department, rather than the Agriculture Department, in negotiating the grain agreement. It is reasonable enough that when petroleum and grain form parts of the same bargain that it is not the farmers alone who are concerned. And it may well be that the future will involve much more complex trade arrangements—arrangements, indeed, in which more than products will be exchanged. So what has been achieved in Moscow may well be initial steps on relatively new ways of trade, new methods of conducting relations with the world at large.

SALT II Threatened...

For 30 years, from the atom bomb to the MIRV multiple warhead, American inventive genius has sought increased security for the country through a series of technological marvels that, when inevitably acquired by the Soviet Union, have heightened the nation's danger. The latest, the Cruise missile, has yet to be flight-tested. But it already threatens the negotiations for a historic 10-year Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II), placing in doubt Leonid Brezhnev's three-postponed 1975 visit to the United States and, with it, the future of détente.

Unless the strategic nuclear arms race is ended, it is difficult to conceive of détente continuing in its present form. Moreover, Mr. Brezhnev has been counting on his second Washington visit, which was supposed to center around the signing of SALT II, to permit celebration of his U.S. policy—and its favorable economic consequences—as the main theme of the crucial quin-

quennial congress of the Soviet Communist party in February.

Mr. Brezhnev already has his critics in the Soviet hierarchy and that criticism is likely to intensify if SALT II cannot be completed in the coming weeks, in time for the party congress. President Ford will also find it more difficult to make compromises on SALT during next year's presidential race—especially since he seems to believe that his main competitor is Ronald Reagan, rather than a liberal Democrat.

Failure to complete SALT II soon, therefore, could blow up the whole treaty in mutual recrimination or, at the very least, put off resumption of meaningful negotiations until 1977. That delay, probably of 18 to 24 months, could see the continuing arms race destroy the framework for the SALT II treaty which was agreed to at last November's Ford-Brezhnev meeting in Vladivostok; and by 1977 one or both of the leaders who reached that agreement may no longer be in office.

...By Nuclear Arms Race

At Vladivostok, agreement was reached to limit the aggregate total of strategic offensive missiles and bombers on each side. What threatens SALT II are two delivery systems that were not discussed at Vladivostok, but have loomed large in the thinking of the military on both sides since then: the new American Cruise missile and the new Soviet supersonic, swing-winged jet bomber known as "Backfire."

The issues concerning Backfire—which Moscow insists is a medium rather than a strategic bomber—could be resolved if the Soviet Union will offer adequate assurances that its future numbers and mode of deployment will not comprise a substantial strategic threat to the United States. Soviet training, basing and, above all, aerial refueling capabilities could all be restrained to prove that Backfire's potential use against the United States would be too limited to affect the strategic balance significantly.

U.S. proposals concerning the Cruise missile, in contrast, do not provide a basis for negotiation. The Cruise missile, a small, subsonic, pilotless bomber—which will get its first flight test early next year—can be launched from aircraft and the submerged torpedo tubes of any submarine. It can fly 2,000 miles and land within 30 feet of the target, thanks to on-board computers providing both long-range and terminal guidance.

The American SALT II proposals would

place no limits on the deployment of sea and land-based Cruise missiles and would exclude from the Vladivostok ceiling air-launched Cruise missiles with ranges under 2,000 miles. This would permit deployment of tens of thousands of nuclear-armed Cruise missiles. The Vladivostok ceiling could hardly survive such a deployment. Gone too would be any hope of Soviet restraint in the deployment of its big, new MIRV-tipped intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs). With increasing missile accuracy, both sides would ultimately acquire a destabilizing "first-strike" capability against the other's land-based forces.

One way to head off this nightmare would be to halt the development and deployment of long-range Cruise missiles through a flight-test ban. Once American flight-testing begins next year, that will become increasingly difficult, a further reason why early conclusion of the SALT II treaty is urgently necessary.

A Soviet commitment to deny Backfire a strategic role and to restrain the rate of deployment of its big MIRV-tipped ICBMs might be exchanged for suspension of American flight-testing of long-range Cruise missiles. Other bargains are also conceivable. What is needed is political courage at the top in Moscow and Washington to overrule the military and complete SALT II now before both the opportunity and détente are lost.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Rhodesia and Armed Conflict

Armed conflict in Rhodesia has never seemed so likely as it does now. This is a tragic situation, brought on by white obduracy and black feuding, because Rhodesia has had, and in certain unlikely circumstances could have again, the capacity to change into a tolerant multiracial society. Whether a war can be avoided depends

partly on Mr. Vorster's powers of persuasion, brought to bear without much sweat on an abjectly apologetic Mr. Smith, but also, more crucially, on the leaders of black Africa. If Mr. Vorster is serious about a settlement in Rhodesia it is no use leaving it to a tottering and humiliated Mr. Smith. He will have to do it himself.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

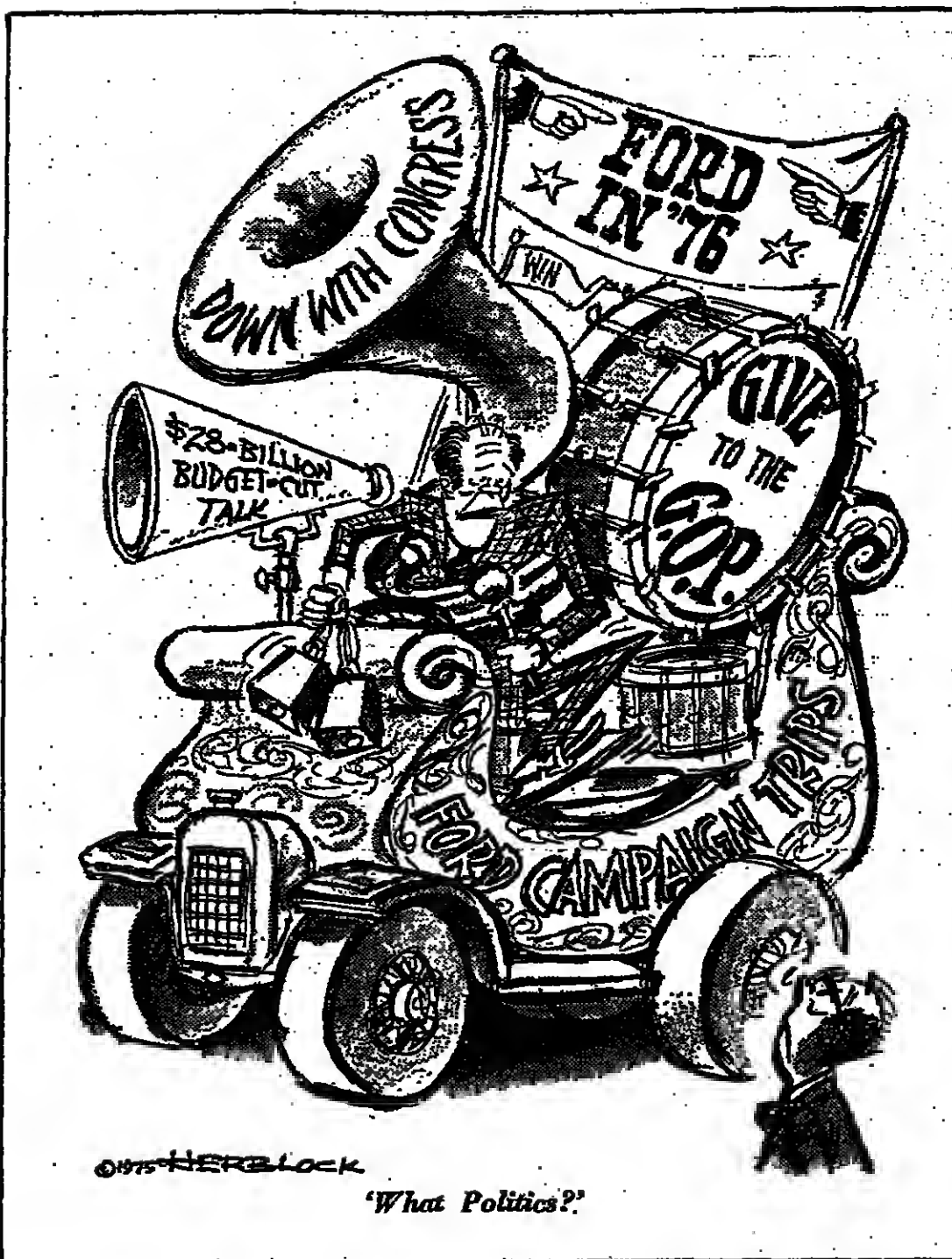
October 22, 1899

VIENNA.—The philosophy faculty's lectures were opened at the University yesterday. The female students who have been enrolled only during the current half year, made their first appearance. The male students resenting what they regarded as an intrusion, whistled, stamped their feet and used opprobrious epithets. The girls held their ground, but when even the professor could not quiet the unruly lads the lecture was abandoned.

Fifty Years Ago

October 22, 1925

WASHINGTON.—A religious revival is necessary to curb crime, President Coolidge told the National Council of the Congregational Churches, of which he is honorary moderator, at its meeting here yesterday. "The utmost ingenuity on the part of the police powers," the President said, "is substantially all wasted if there does not exist a strong and vigorous determination on the part of the people to observe the laws. Only religion can provide this incentive."



After Helsinki: Brezhnev's 'Cold'

By James Goldborough

PARIS.—Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev's "cold" during President Giscard d'Estaing's visit to Moscow last week reminded a few people of Nikita Khrushchev's "toothache" during Harold Macmillan's trip to the Soviet capital in 1959. Like Khrushchev, Brezhnev recovered quickly, but the West felt the pain much longer.

"Astounded" was the word the French used privately when Brezhnev sent word that he could not see Mr. Giscard d'Estaing. They were astonished because carefully-planned summits are not put off for colds with any more frequency than for toothaches. It is one of the hazards of politics.

Giscard d'Estaing was advised by his spokesman to say something about Brezhnev's cold, but he declined. Instead, the French told an incredulous press that the President had decided to go sightseeing in the good weather.

Cover-Up

Two days later, with Brezhnev trying to save what was left of the meeting by announcing his cold, the French were asked why they had said nothing. "The Soviet side did the same for us at Pilsudski," was the answer—a reference to Georges Pompidou's meeting with the Russians in March, 1973. Three weeks later he was dead. One cover-up deserves another.

Reports of Mr. Brezhnev's poor health are nothing new, and it is tempting to blame the confusion of the Giscard commit on his poor health alone. The reports first started in Paris last December when Brezhnev canceled a working lunch with Giscard d'Estaing and was late to another meeting. When he returned to Moscow, he disappeared for 51 days and when he next seen in public on Feb. 13 his spokesman announced that the party leader had been suffering from a "cold-type" illness.

Even in Western democracies, politicians apparently can't bring themselves to tell the truth about health. We are accustomed to veils of secrecy around Stalin, Zhou En-lai and Brezhnev. Giscard d'Estaing, disappearing of the final Pompidou months, promised he would issue health bulletins when elected. He would have been better served last week to have issued one on Brezhnev.

There were more draughts in

Moscow last week than the one Brezhnev allegedly caught in his car. There are signs that a cold, post-Helsinki wind is blowing in the Kremlin these days, and it was Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's misfortune as the first Western leader to visit the Kremlin since Helsinki to get in the way of it.

The drafting of the final joint declaration went on for eight days before Giscard d'Estaing's arrival and had been uncommonly tedious. "We knew before we even arrived in Moscow that this would be a tough meeting," said a French official.

There was very little in the final document for the French. There were no concrete references to lifting East-West barriers as Giscard d'Estaing had wanted. There were several concessions to the Russians on arms measures and the word "friendship" in the declaration title that had originally been opposed by the French.

The opening day's toasts, in which Brezhnev made it clear that détente with the West did not mean ideological détente, was followed by cancellation of the next day's meeting. On the third day, Pravda announced the French by reprinting an article from L'Humanité extremely critical of Giscard d'Estaing's policies. Pravda normally ceases that kind of criticism during an important visitor's stay.

Pravda provides the best clues as to what the Russians are up to, and most of those clues point to Helsinki. The message is the same one found in Brezhnev's boast that "détente will not take the place of the struggle of ideas." The "struggle of ideas" is a euphemism for class warfare.

Suspended

That kind of language was rarely heard during the two years of security conference negotiations. It was conveniently suspended only to have surfaced again, unfortunately for Giscard d'Estaing, during his visit. "Perhaps our error was to not let the Helsinki negotiations go on forever," remarked a French official.

Sunday, following Giscard d'Estaing's departure, Pravda published a long article on the economic crisis in the West, duly noting "worsening" inflation and unemployment and accusing

Western governments of using the crisis to "break the workers' backs." The editorial urged Western workers to call general strikes and reminded them that the parliamentary road to power was no substitute for revolution.

Such advice is no doubt well received in the revolutionary councils in Lisbon, but no amount of Soviet double-talk can reconcile it either to the spirit of the letter of the Helsinki accord. The Russians are apparently out to violate that accord before the ink is dry. That message should not be lost in the confusion over Mr. Brezhnev's health.

All Pose and No Purpose

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—Washington is at its worst this week. Its politicians are all pose and no purpose. Easy moralizing has replaced difficult decision-making, and the coin of government credibility is being further debased.

It's evident to everyone that talk has been substituted for action. If the characteristic of confident leadership is its willingness to confront the substance of serious policy questions, the clue that gives away those who only claim to be leaders is their habit of sliding moral postures rather than acting.

A good example of the kind of posturing that passes for leadership here these days is provided by President Ford's response to the financial crisis in New York City.

Bond Market

Last week's brush with municipal forbearance made it evident even to those of us who are ignorant of the intricacies of the bond market that the collapse of the big day's credit mechanisms would have serious consequences all across the nation.

It is now widely recognized that a government guarantee of New York City's notes would be a prudent measure. It would give the city time to pursue its now long-overdue and stringent economy efforts toward the goal of a balanced budget, while insulating other cities and states from becoming the innocent victims of a panic in the financial markets.

If Mr. Ford would give the lead, there is little doubt Congress would quickly pass such a measure. Not only could New York plan its own future with a degree of security, but other cities would be relieved of the threat of artificially increased interest rates on their needed borrowing rates which some estimate could cost the U.S. taxpayers an extra \$5 billion this year.

Instead of giving the leadership this situation requires, Mr. Ford chooses to preach on the wickedness of the wicked Democrats of New York. His spokesman compares the politicians and the public employees of that city to heroin addicts, who must be cut off "cold turkey."

Moral Posturing

This moral posturing in the face of serious realities would be as extraordinary as it is offensive, were it not the mirror image of what the Democratic Congress has been doing for all these

Europe's Power Balance Underbelly Gets Softer

By C. L. Sulzberger

WASHINGTON.—Whiston Churchill always considered Mediterranean Europe as the soft underbelly of Hitler's Continental fortress during World War II. Now it would seem as if Moscow's strategy along a flanking NATO's central blocking positions by political exploitation of the same sort of weakness along the alliance's southern flank.

From the passionate Greek-Turkish dispute in the East, across to Italy whose government is almost paralyzed, to the Iberian Peninsula in the West, with Portugal, falling over the brink of chaos and Spain nearing a similar brink, the Soviet Union sees a situation made to order for its long-range ambition to tilt the European power balance.

This is just as obvious to the White House as it is to the Kremlin and U.S. policy-makers, headed by Secretary Kissinger, who have been devoting much time and thought to the intricate problems involved. Probably the first tangible result will be a new U.S. effort to ease the three-cornered Greek-Turkish-Cypriot crisis.

Cyprus Issue

Cyprus is the point where the first move must be made although the argument between Athens and Ankara over Greece's islands along the Aegean coast is ultimately more critical.

Last November Kissinger, whose policy was to heal the breach swiftly, had arranged to stop at Ankara, where the then Premier, Bulent Ecevit, was scheduled to announce unilateral Turkish concessions on Cyprus exceeding anything now being mentioned.

But a congressional boycott on U.S. arms put Turkey's back up. An election ousted Ecevit from office and since then the situation has festered.

The triangular dispute at the Mediterranean's eastern end, has first priority for diplomatic healers because it opens a gap in NATO ranks right on the Soviet frontier.

The Soviet Union borders Turkey and must send ships through its straits and pipelines across Turkish territory to support Moscow's Arab clientele and Russia's Mediterranean gunboat diplomacy.

New Shuttle Trip?

Before this year ends, Kissinger may undertake a shuttle trip there if he sees any chance of resolution. There is immediate concern about the existing Greek-Turkish cold war because of its direct relationship to the Yugoslav situation.

Most European statesmen foresee some form of Soviet intervention (probably indirect) after

Tito's death, in the hope of pressing Yugoslavia back into the Warsaw Pact. NATO especially fears this—above all Greece, Turkey and Italy, Tito's neighbors. There were reports abroad that Brezhnev had warned Willy Brandt last summer that Russia couldn't be expected to keep out of Yugoslav affairs if the West prevented Communism and its allies from assuming charge in Portugal. Brandt denied this strategy to me. He said the subject wasn't mentioned.

Yet Washington has received no assurances at all from Moscow that it will stay clear of post-Tito Yugoslav affairs and not try any U.S. lack of interest. This inevitable problem is connected with the Italian future for reasons of both geographical proximity and political confusion.

Italy's non-Communist parties, headed by the Christian Democrats, are in a headless man. Meanwhile, the brilliantly organized Communists, led by the astute and thoughtful Enrico Berlinguer, are inching ever closer to an effective take-over.

The United States remains hostile to any form of cooperation with Communism in a Rome government. Washington reasons that although Berlinguer appears very moderate and open-minded today, it is hard to forecast his attitude a year or two after gaining governmental responsibility. From here the argument is posed by an open-ended question: "How could NATO function with major Communist participation in its allied government?"

Spain Interests

Of course, the same question is pertinent in Portugal and, indirectly, in non-NATO Spain where the United States has no major military interests, as when Santiago Carrillo, a well-known Communist "moderate" who at times Berlinguer, hopes to participate in a post-Franco regime.

Washington doesn't at present foresee this issue being posed immediately in Spain. It reflects that, even after Franco, it will take three or four years before there is a real ideological confrontation there. But in Portugal, still a NATO member, the question is more urgent.

Although one believes here that the Portuguese moderates are gaining cohesion and in this sense the situation has improved over recent months, it is acknowledged that the left is very well organized and strong and that the Communists have not yet made their full effort.

Therefore, as Washington sees it, Portugal's situation "may get worse." That phrase, indeed, could also apply to the entire Mediterranean diplomatic platform, at least to U.S. taste.

months in the face of the equally stark reality of the money crisis.

Urged by Mr. Ford to join in constructing a national policy predicated on the reality that there will be no more cheap energy in our lifetime, the Democrats have chosen instead to squander their time by preaching against the wickedness of the avaricious oil companies.

Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, a leading Democratic presidential candidate, last week marked the second anniversary of the OPEC embargo by denouncing the greed of the oil cartel. No one asked him why, as the chairman of the Senate Interior Committee, he had nothing to offer but moral denunciations—and a bill which has already been rejected by the House.

The reason that men like Jackson and Mr. Ford can play these games is the ultimately, neither of them is responsible for the consequences. The voters of this country have chosen to divide the government between a Democratic Congress and a Republican executive, and thereby have created a situation in which scapegoating

and fingerpointing is far easier than problem-solving.

The voters have done so in the belief that, by splitting the tickets and fracturing government authority, they can protect themselves from the costs of government. But the highest cost comes from the absence of responsible government policy—at the substitution of posturing for action.

Four years ago, this report concluded a book on the breakdown of responsible party government with this paragraph: "When the time comes—and it is not that far off—when the Americans live constantly with the threat of breakdowns that have plagued New York City residents in recent years, when teachers and policemen and sanitation workers and subway and bus and taxi operators strike, when the while municipal services deteriorate, and jobs pile up in the streets, when jobs become scarce and inaccessible and we face rolls over, while schools turn out more addicts than graduates when personal security is greater than one's own strength or weapons provide, then we recognize that we face a genuine crisis of government."

That crisis is measurably closer today than it was four years ago. If we are prudent, we will use the 1976 election to create a government in Washington that can hold accountable for the consequences of its actions, by electing a president and Congress of the same party.

If not, we will get more posturing and pretense of leadership from both Congress and the president—and we will deserve what we get.

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PARIS FASHIONS

Fun-and-Games in Ready-to-Wear

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Oct. 22 (UPI)—Paris is full of flashy long hair, dirt airt to the crotch, se-broughs you would never be-seve and a pitch for sex the like of which has not been seen in many years.

The ready-to-wear collections are also full of fun-and-games with designers catching up with cruise and beachwear—a depart-ment they have been neglecting for a long time.

There are a lot more pants than one might expect. But they are totally different, shorter, cut-ter or gathered at the ankles and instantly evokes the regular pants which now look blas. Saint-Laurent's jumpsuit has been copied by everybody, but Saint-Laurent still does the best version—in black poplin with white saddle stitch.

The two dominant collections are Chloé's and Yves-Saint-Laurent's. Karl Lagerfeld, Chloé's designer, has changed his ap-proach. "I was tired of being ast as an expensive and def-initely adult designer," he said after his show. "I felt stuck—as if I could only do pastiches of myself. I felt like branching into sportswear and using fabrics I never touched before, such as cotton."

Hence his rowdy opening with girls in baby socks, sneakers and slippers running along the run-way, brandishing huge, colorful scarves. He then showed a long line of beach and cruise wear with mallets cut so skimpily that the Figaro photographer confessed he was so shaken he could not work.

Anyway, what Lagerfeld was trying to say is that too much sa-viar can be too much sa-viar. His irreverent clothes and un-conventional delivery included such outlandish ideas as crêpe de chine T-shirts. "Why not? It's so sexy, especially when it's wet," sneakers with evening dresses and cotton—again, why not?—for evening wear.

All of which is just an attitude but it is important because it has taken quite a few years off the Chloé look and added a crisp-ness it did not have before.

Still Serious

But the hard, serious core of Lagerfeld designing is still there and he still designs for women, not girls. After the fun-and-games beginning (one can live without those mallets), he had sober moments. To quote only a few: the English-nurse look with long, light gabardine suits, piped in different colors and worn with starched collars and flat heels; the long print crêpe de chine jumpsuits matching pants; and the Marie Antoinette romantic gowns over old-fashioned lacey



Left is Karl Lagerfeld's "English-nurse" for Chloé, complete with sneakers, socks.

Right is Saint Laurent's Moroccan look with a long black tunic worn over pants

Photos by Brigitte Maus/SIPA.

drawers. The sexy, clinging silk tubes breaking out at the knees and the embroidered-to-death dresses are more couture than what couture has produced lately.

Lagerfeld firmly cinched the waist with double belts, double scarves or just a second blouse or a scarf draped over the hips.

His models were also unusual. The one who looked like she just stepped out of the shower turned out to be actress Anouk Aimée's daughter. "I like her slightly heavy, Oriental look," Lagerfeld said. And the two beauties with Rita Hayworth hairdos are circus acrobats.

Saint Laurent

Saint Laurent has another en-chanting collection which this morning made Paris once again the most rewarding fashion cen-ter in the world. Saint Laurent is a designer of great tact and equally great authority. Only he could switch from African tribal clothes to the purest, most ex-quisite Parisian chic without breaking his neck.

Although he used Indian cot-ton, all his sportswear and fun clothes came out as Moroccan—because of the accessories such as turbans, embroidered belts and bundles of gold, tasseled jewelry (Saint Laurent has a house in Morocco and spends a lot of time there).

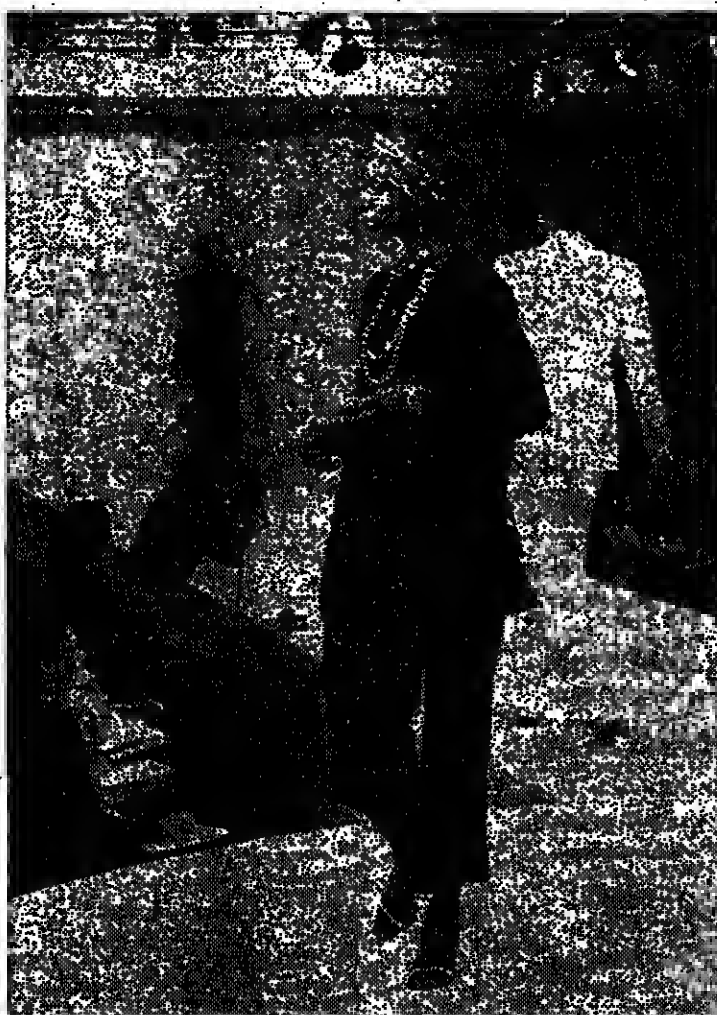
His main shape for 'daytime

was the old-fashioned grand-father's shirt—minus the starch-ed collar. That came in long, short, sleeve or over shorter, cot-ton poplin cutted pants.

One might think the blazer is finished—until one sees Saint-Laurent's latest, which is skinny, navy blue with lots of gold but-ton. The same could be said of his off-the-shoulder dresses, which he keeps improving on. This year's have smocking across the rib cage and over the der-rière.

The most important thing about Saint Laurent's collection is that it is much softer than it used to be with a lot more charm and less hard-edged chic. Saint-Laurent clothes used to be for blondes with Catherine Deneuve as the ideal. No more. Now brunettes can dress his way and black is even more beautiful. The stars of the show were a stunning black couple who brought down the house every time they came on the runway.

Buyers were raving after the show. "Breathtaking," said Anita Smaga, who has boutiques in Geneva. "One of the most ex-citing collections I ever saw," said Lynn Mammis from Martha. For Robert Sakowitz, "It's a question of what not to buy." Dior had a collection which was more Establishment but def-initely young and pretty. Marc



Bohan, who also does the con-crete line, is now perfectly at ease with ready-to-wear. His central idea, a hooded windbreaker or anorak, worked out nicely both for daywear and evening. The vacation mood was infectious with white plays shorts, captain's caps and cable-knit prints.

Emmanuelle Khanh has the prettiest ensembles in town. Patou delivered a handsome polo shirt, Venet showed good-looking white coats and Jean-Louis Scherrer had a good time with cruise and beachwear, printed all over with colorful gulls and boats.

OPERA IN LONDON

Tone and 'The Barber of Seville'

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Oct. 21 (UPI)—It seems odd to say that the Royal Opera opened its season last night with "The Barber of Seville," the house having been open since Sept. 17 and devoting its considerable resources to three quarters of Wagner's "Ring." That enterprise, it seems, was reckoned a special season in its own right.

"The Barber of Seville" is given at Covent Garden in the original version edited in 1989 by Alberto Zedda, and it was con-ducted last night by the editor himself, who also contributed a program note describing the edi-tion as "corresponding to the composer's intentions in every respect."

This is probably true as far as text and score are concern-ed, but it overlooks or ignores the fact that many alterations in the score and in performance practice following the Rome premiere were introduced not because of whim or indolence, but because much of the music simply lies too high for the singers.

The pitch in Rome in 1816 is estimated to have lain some-where between A-395 and A-405, a semitone below the standard pitch elsewhere in Europe at that time, and a full tone below the A-440 international pitch of today. When the opera started on its international rounds, the vocal problems were resolved either by transposition downward ("La calunnia" and, for many years, "Largo al factotum"), or substitution of other music (Rossa's "Mancu un foglio" for "A un dottor"), or the assignment of higher voices (a soprano

instead of a contralto for Rosina, and baritone instead of basses for Figaro and Dr. Bartolo.)

All this was duly reflected last night, with a coloratura soprano (the American Ruth Welting) as Rosina, a high baritone with an easy high A (Thomas Allen) as Figaro and a baritone for whom "A un dottor" held no terrors (Gabriel Bacquier) as Dr. Bartolo, and with the transposition of Rossini's "La calunnia" from D to C.

Nothing especially wrong about

all this, least of all in a uni-formly excellent performance in an old production most improv-ed by Michael Remington. But we will not hear a "Barber" cor-responding to the composer's in-tentions in every respect" until the entire score is transposed down a full tone.

Nor can one assume that Rossini would have been delig-hted with the inclusion of an extra aria for Rosina, despite the fact that he wrote it for Josephine Fodor-Mainville. It is long and unexceptional and holds up the action. Fodor-Mainville probably insisted on it, and Rossini was not one to fight the problem.

Thieves Make Off With Treasures From Pompeii

POMPEII, Italy, Oct. 21 (AP).—Ancient Roman statues, pots, coins and jewels disap-peared overnight from the Museum Pompeii, police said today. It was the biggest art theft here in decades.

A watchman discovered the theft at dawn while making rounds. The thieves forced open the main door, shattered the glass cases and took away a large number of gold and silver jewels and coins, decorated vases and bronze statues. The pre-cise number was not immediately known.

Alfonso de Francis, super-intendent for antiquities, rushed in from Naples to take stock of what was missing. He said the value of the loss was "beyond possible estimates."

Investigators said the theft might have been carried out on commission by a private art collector or foreign art dealers. The theft, police said, was made by professionals.

DIAMONDS

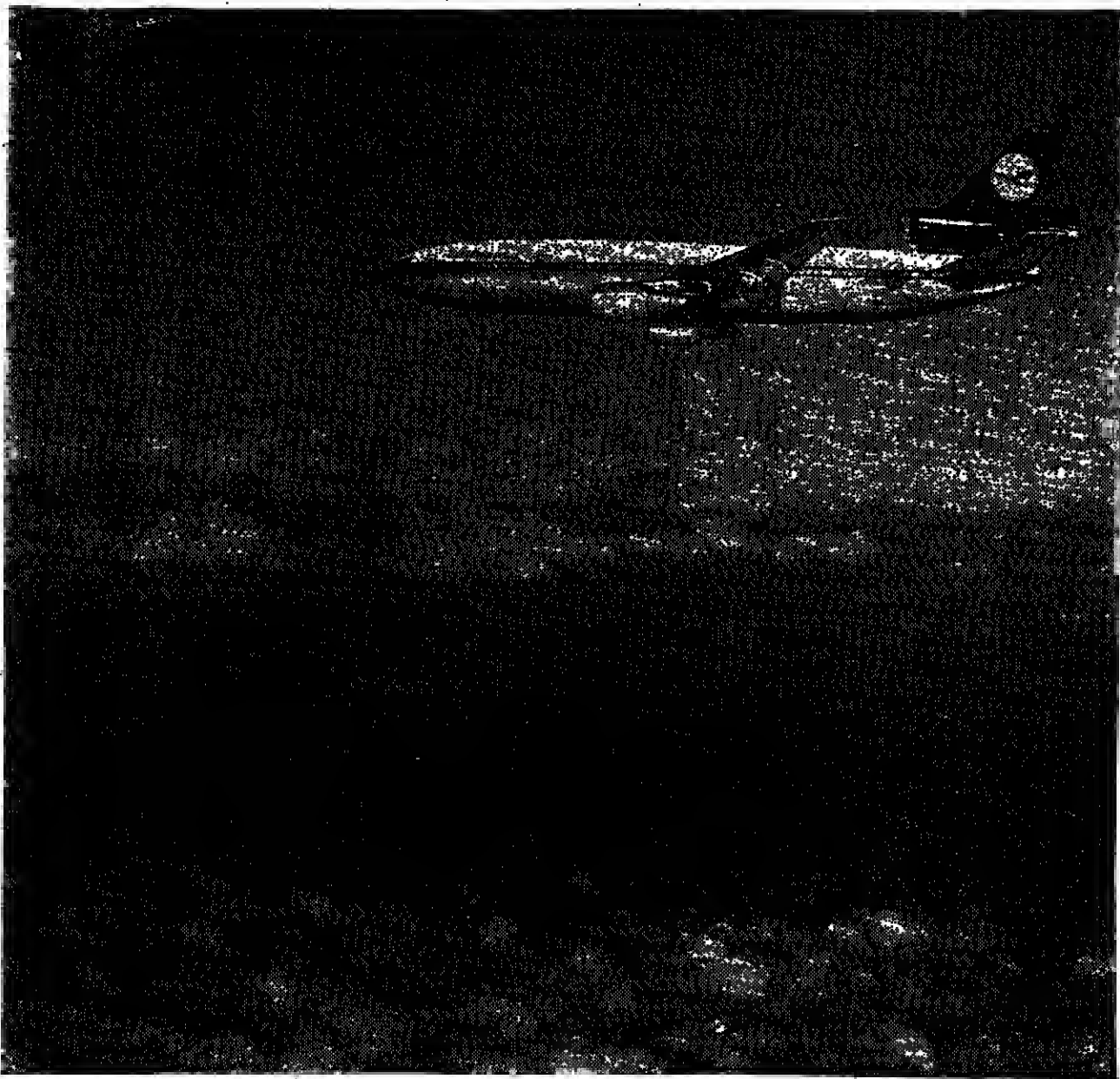
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PARIS FILMS: A Winner for Clément

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Oct. 21 (UPI)—René Clément is one of the few modern directors with a personal style. He can convey sentiment without becoming sentimental and he can often extract extra-ordinary performances from ac-tors. There is always a unique polish and taste to his produc-tions. His film about two chil-dren lost in the turmoil of France's fall to the Nazis, "Jeune Interdit," and his "Gervaise," an adaptation of "L'Assommoir," are already classics.

Recently he has been making thrillers and his material has not always been suited to his natural temperament. His latest film, "Le Baby-Sitter" (at the Biarritz, the Paramount Opéra and the Saint-Michel), is another thriller, but the script is less artificial and obvious than others that he has filmed. Clément wrote it himself with Mark Peploe as his collaborator.

Basically it is familiar stuff. A little boy, the son of an Amer-ican millionaire living in Rome, is kidnapped by a greedy, crav-ing colleague of his father's. The kidnapper's agent is a stupid valet. The child is drugged and whisked away to a lonely hill. An innocent baby-sitter is lured to the house to be his nurse. A murderous thug stands watch by the gate.

Clément builds the tension of the situation to a breathtaking climax and his film passes under as a sub-Hitchcock exer-cise in harrowing suspense. F—



John Whittington in "Le Baby-Sitter"

it is not his smooth engineering of a common formula that lends it interest and distinction. Its outstanding feature is his ex-pert handling of two of the characters: the abducted boy and the bewildered woman who be-comes his guardian. The rela-tionship of these two is treated with an intelligence and sym-pathy that lifts the motion picture above the routine.

From John Whittington as the kidnapped child, a spoiled brat whose brittle superiority thaws under the rays of a new friend-ship, and from Maria Schneider

as the humble girl who protects him in their mutual peril, Clé-ment has obtained two excep-tionally winning characteriza-tions. Clément's talent as a psychologist and as a dramatist flash brightly in their scenes, illuminating an otherwise ordi-nary melodrama. The artist in the director speaks eloquently here, while the rest-acting, chase, exposition and story twist—will surprise few movie-goers.

Philippe de Broca is another French director who appears more often than not to be bound by production regimentation. His "L'Homme de Rio" was such a commercial success that he is constantly called upon to repeat it.

In "L'Incorrigible" (at the Rex, the Chiny-Moles and the Bre-tagne) he now and then shows his flair for adventure farce. Jean-Paul Belmondo is again a grinning, impudent, affable pro-fessional crook who, on libera-tion from jail, is soon up to his old tricks, negotiating daring burglaries with his henchmen. There is some fun when, in a Palais-Royal episode, he, clad in opera cloak and top hat, dis-tributes on his passion for music to a woman as his assistant re-moves the art treasures from an adjacent chamber and, again, when he, in drag, is accosted by potential clients in a red-light district.

But De Broca can—and has—done much better than this. His satirical comedy about an escaped inmate, "Le Roi de Coeur," with Alan Bates, failed when first released. Since, how-ever, it has become a favorite of film club audiences, especially in the United States, its belated popularity may soon open the way for its director to undertake more original work. He has in mind, for example, a comedy about the 1968 student riots.

"Hester Street" (at the Elysées Lincoln, the Quinette and the 14-Juillet in English) is a charm-ing comedy drama about New York's Lower East Side during the 1890s, depicting the Amer-icanization of Russian-Jewish immigrants. It is based on a novel by the celebrated writer Abra-ham Cahan, and causes one to wonder why his more famous novel, "The Rise of David Levin-sky," has never been filmed.

A woman director, Joan Mick-lin Silver, is responsible for "Hester Street" and she has realized the scene and incident of Cahan's story to fine effect, retelling it with warm humor and affectionate regard for its puzzled people transplanted to alien surroundings. It is extreme-ly well acted, too. In all, a pleas-ing cinematic novelty.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

Closed-circuit television and und transmission will connect are Cochereau at the organ Notre-Dame and the Orchestre Paris under Daniel Barenboim, at the audience, at the Palais Congress, on Oct. 22 and 23 a performance of Saint-Saëns' Symphony No. 3, in which an organ plays an important role. On the 23d, a special con-cert in honor of the 20th anni-versary of the musical magazine L'Espresso, Elzéar's Symphony in C and Ravel's Suite No. 2 from Laphis et Chloé complete the gram, while on the 24d, Mo-zart's overture to "The Marriage of Figaro" and Piano Concerto 27, with Clifford Curzon as soloist, will be the other work. The latter program will be re-peated at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées on Oct. 25, at 10 p.m., with orchestra and organist the same hall.

Several Mercadante's opera "Il pirata," composed in 1837

and apparently not performed in France since 1883, will be given in concert from Oct. 27 at the Maison de Radio France with a cast headed by Teresa Zylis-Gara, and Michèle Molese, and the Orchestre Lyrique of the radio conducted by Maurizio Arena.

Pierre Boulez will conduct all of his works in a series of con-certs with the Orchestre National de France from 1977 to 1981. The concerts are planned at the rate of three or four a year, with each program comprising one of Bou-lez's works and others chosen by him. The first concert, in Decem-ber, 1977, combines Boulez's "Eight Scenes From Faust" and the new version of "Visage Nup-tial." The cycle is intended to coincide with the composer-con-ductor's return to France, af-ter relinquishing the musical directorship of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, to take over the newly created IRCAM musical research institute.

1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	15
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BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

FINANCE

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1975

Page 9

aire Defaults
In Bank Loan

Interest Costs
Mount Understood
to Exceed \$5 Million

By Jack Egan

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (WP).—A central African nation of 10 million people, with hundreds of millions of dollars in international borrowing outstanding, has defaulted on interest payments on some of its bank loans, New York banking spokesmen confirmed today.

The specific amount of unpaid interest could not be learned but was understood to be far in excess of \$5 million.

The revelation comes at a time when the major combatants in the oil market are already having large accounts problem loans on their books. Other troubled sectors such as the airline and tanker industries.

There also has been concern about increased borrowing by a number of developing countries to finance deficits resulting from a combination of rising costs of petroleum imports and declining export earnings.

Zaire's problems stem mainly from the recent sharp drop in copper prices and demands for a metal because of the worldwide recession. Zaire is one of the world's major copper producers.

A spokesman for Chase Manhattan Bank, which is leading a syndicate on a new \$275-million loan to Zaire set to be announced next month, said the bank continues to have a great deal of faith in the stability of the Zairean economy.

One bank analyst called the one situation "the first crack in the armor" of the several billions of loans the big international banks have made to the developing countries.

But a New York banker observed that "any country dependent on one or two commodities like Zaire soon will begin producing petroleum and has taken steps to put its own economic nose in order."

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Mr. Putnam said gradual improvement in the U.S. economy could relieve some of the financial pressure on U.S. real estate loans.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Panarctic Strikes Oil in Canada

A significant oil strike at Cameron Island in Canada's Elizabeth Islands, some 600 miles north of the Arctic Circle, has been reported by Panarctic Oil Ltd., and the Canadian Indian Affairs Department. A test showed the well was producing high-grade crude oil at the rate of 3,000 barrels a day.

The nearest oil pipeline terminal is in northern Alberta, some 1,500 miles away across black, frozen sea and an ice-covered landmass. If the well proves sound it could be the first discovery of commercial crude oil in the Canadian Arctic.

Panarctic, which is 45 per cent owned by the Canadian government and 55 per cent privately owned, has been drilling in the islands since 1969, when natural gas was first found in the area.

British Steel in Canadian Ore Project
British Steel Corp. has agreed in principle to take part in a major iron ore and pelletizing project with a Quebec government-owned steel producer named Sidbec and Quebec Cartier Mining Co. (BSC's) participation in the project will bring it 2.5 million metric tons a year of pellets, which represents a major portion of the future requirements needed to support its \$4.5-billion modernization and expansion program.

The security of supply resulting from the investment will help to protect U.K. employment opportunities, state-owned BSC notes. The U.K. firm will invest about \$40 million for its 41.67-per-cent shareholding in a company to be incorporated in

Quebec for the project. Quebec Cartier Mining, a unit of U.S. Steel, will hold an 8.33-per-cent interest and Sidbec will hold the remaining 50.1 per cent. The project involves opening a mine with an annual output of 14 million tons of iron ore at Fire Lake in Quebec and two pelletizing lines with a total annual capacity of six million tons at Port Cartier.

Montedison Arranges Loan

Montedison, the Italian chemical company, is prepared to accept up to \$80 million in a syndicated bank loan, double the \$40 million the company had originally sought. But subscriptions have so far exceeded \$45 million and the company now says it is prepared to accept up to \$80 million. The loan is the first sought since the company's financial crisis in 1974 and Montedison officials feel that the enthusiastic response indicates that Italian companies have recovered some of their tarnished creditworthiness.

Banking sources report that the state finance body Istituto Mobiliare Italiano (IMI) and others have also been sounding out the Eurodollar market with a view to raising funds. Italian borrowers last year were effectively frozen out of the Eurodollar market due to the then very unstable Italian government situation and the soaring balance-of-payments deficit.

The company said its food-stuffs sector was counterbalancing the results of its flat-glass activities, which were "heavily in deficit," adding that the latter branch of the group was going through considerable reorganization.

Hawker Siddeley Net Off
LONDON, Oct. 21 (AP-DJ).—Hawker Siddeley Group net profit fell to \$119 million in the first half of the year from \$122 million in the same period of last year, the aircraft and engineering company reported today.

Sales, however, rose to \$268 million from \$260 million. The company set an interim dividend of 9.44 pence, up from 8.58 pence. Hawker Siddeley said it expects to acquire equal ownership of Onan Corp., of the United States, with Smeeth-Worthington Inc., through purchase of Onan shares from Smeeth-Worthington at \$32.50 a share.

Hawker Siddeley said this would cost it about \$51 million, of which \$35 million will be funded from its own resources and the rest by borrowing.

This stance raises the strong possibility that taxes will go up rather than down on Jan. 1, if Mr. Ford's veto threat is not hollow. Is that what the President really wants? Probably not, though such an outcome would put him in a position to blame Congress for blocking the biggest tax cut in history by rejecting a bill in government.

The President has a right to change his mind and adapt his program to changing economic conditions, of course, but the record of flip-flop and zigzag raises questions: Will this month's brainchild be next month's stepchild? Will Mr. Ford quietly disown Vice-President Rockefeller's energy offshoot, decide that New York needs a bad oil after all, or accept a tax cut passed by Congress without his budget lid?

The answers are not obvious. What is obvious, though, is that the President and Congress are in a new contentious posture with each other. Coloring all of the President's actions, and Congress's reactions, are the politics of 1975.

BSN Profits
Plunge in
The First Half

Hawker Siddeley
Also Reports Drop

PARIS, Oct. 21 (AP-DJ).—Net profit plummeted at BSN-Cervantes-Danone in the first half of the year, the glass making, soft drinks and dairy products concern reported today.

A portfolio depreciation allowance of 20 million francs (\$4.9 million) reduced earnings to \$25,824 francs, the company said. This compares with profit of \$71.1 million francs in the same period of 1974.

Despite a continuing high level of cash flow, BSN said, the net consolidated position for this year will be approximately balanced "or slightly in deficit."

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Big Board Prices Rise
As Trading Quickens

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP-DJ).—Stocks advanced for the second consecutive session on the New York exchange today, feeding partly on hints that Washington may be turning a more sympathetic ear toward New York City's call for financial assistance.

Analysts said Wall Street was also cheered by the sharp rise in third-quarter gross national product reported by the Commerce Department yesterday, a recent sign that the Federal Reserve has loosened the reins a bit on monetary policy, and speculation that bank prime interest rates may be headed lower soon.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 4.57 to 446.82 on top of a gain of about 10 points yesterday. Advancing issues again broadly outnumbered declines, about 970 to 455.

Volume swelled to 20.8 million shares from 18.25 million yesterday. General Motors, among the most active stocks, rose 1 1/2 to 55 1/4 on 244,700 shares. Wards Automotive Reports, a Detroit-based trade publication, said the mid-October period will show "the industry is selling cars at the strongest pace in 14 months."

Ford Motor reported 1 1/2 to 40 3/8 on 112,200 shares, while Chrysler was unchanged at 10 on 49,900 shares.

Eastman Kodak slipped 1/8 to 102 5/8, although it had traded as high as 104. It announced the marketing of its long-awaited plain-paper copier, which puts it in competition with Xerox and IBM.

Xerox eased 1/4 to 60, but IBM edged up 1 3/8 to 217 7/8. Caterpillar Tractor, another fifth spot, rose 1 7/8 to 74 7/8. Armco Steel and Republic Steel surrendered small fractions after reporting sharply lower earnings.

Kennecott Copper eased 1/4 to 29 1/4. It reported a per-share loss for the third quarter against a profit a year earlier.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced in light trading. The Amer index rose 0.48 to 83.70.

Houston Oil & Minerals, a volume leader, finished unchanged at 31 on 50,600 shares.

Ford Action
On New York
Seen by Aide

If Congress Imposes
Stiff Controls in Bill

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (NYT).—President Ford would reluctantly sign legislation to ease New York City's fiscal crisis provided that it contained the stringent restrictions that Congress is likely to insist upon, a high administration official said yesterday.

The official explained that if Congress acted, the Ford administration would be in the position of having warned of the dangers of intervention without risking the national and international economic repercussions of a New York default.

It's a question of understanding the options," said the official, who declined to be named.

President Ford said at a news conference on Oct. 8 that although he would always consider legislation passed by Congress, there was little likelihood he would support such legislation.

Vice-President Rockefeller said last week, however, that the President "will carry out his responsibility" if Congress acted on the city and state put their fiscal houses in order.

[While House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said today President Ford remains firmly opposed to federal aid for New York City or any congressional legislation to help it, Reuters reported.

Mr. Nessen refused to say specifically whether the President would accept or veto any legislation passed by Congress.

[He said that was a hypothetical question, because the President had not seen any proposals that would help New York City and did not believe that any legislation should be approved.]

In another development, New York State's emergency Financial Control Board approved last night a three-year austerity plan for the city that will mean \$724 million in budget cuts and additional thousands of layoffs.

Economic Analysis
Ford Policy—Confused and Inconsistent

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP-DJ).—President Ford's policy on basic economic matters appears to have grown unusually confused and contentious, with the White House emitting such conflicting signals that even some administration economists are baffled.

The confusion has undermined the credibility of Mr. Ford's economic advisers and spokesmen, and has cast doubt on the President's consistency and control. Since the beginning of his administration, Mr. Ford has displayed a curious penchant for proposing economic programs with fanfare, and then abandoning them.

A year ago, Mr. Ford was warning a WIN (White House Information News) bulletin, and asking Congress to raise taxes to fight inflation. As the economy went down the recession tube, Mr. Ford executed a "179-degree turn" and proposed tax cuts in January to fight unemployment.

A special program of tax relief for electrical utilities, proposed in May, has been all but forgotten and appears superseded by the \$100-billion energy development plan.

In July, Mr. Ford sent Congress a complicated "capital formation" plan to reduce the double taxation of corporate dividends, but now that has been overtaken by his substitute tax cut plan, which includes different tax reductions for business.

"It is weird, really weird," mutters a member of Mr. Ford's economic team. "Strange things are happening."

Tax-Cut Proposal
One of the strange things is Mr. Ford's sudden decision to propose a tax cut bigger than even liberal Democrats in Congress dared to suggest, but to a controversial proposal to restrain future federal spending.

For weeks, Mr. Ford and his advisers said the decision on whether to seek renewal of the temporary 1975 tax reduction would hinge on the state of the economy this fall.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading, Oct. 21

Stocks and Div in \$		5% High Low Last		Net		Stocks and Div in \$		5% High Low Last		Net	
High Low	Div in \$	High Low	Last	High Low	Last	High Low	Div in \$	High Low	Last	High Low	Last
(Continued from Page 8.)											
9	1/4	50S Con	1.54	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/4	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
10	1/4	50S Con	1.54	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/4	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
11	1/4	50S Con	1.54	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/4	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
12	1/4	50S Con	1.54	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/4	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
13	1/4	50S Con	1.54	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/4	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
14	1/4	50S Con	1.54	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/4	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
15	1/4	50S Con	1.54	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/4	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
16	1/4	50S Con	1.54	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/4	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
17	1/4	50S Con	1.54	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/4	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
18	1/4	50S Con	1.54	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/4	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
19	1/4	50S Con	1.54	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/4	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
20	1/4	50S Con	1.54	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/4	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
21	1/4	50S Con	1.54	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/4	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
22	1/4	50S Con	1.54	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/4	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
23	1/4	50S Con	1.54	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/4	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
24	1/4	50S Con	1.54	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/4	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
25	1/4	50S Con	1.54	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/4	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
26	1/4	50S Con	1.54	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/4	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
27	1/4	50S Con	1.54	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/4	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
28	1/4	50S Con	1.54	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/4	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
29	1/4	50S Con	1.54	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/4	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
30	1/4	50S Con	1.54	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/4	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
31	1/4	50S Con	1.54	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/4	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
32	1/4	50S Con	1.54	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/4	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
33	1/4	50S Con	1.54	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/4	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
34	1/4	50S Con	1.54	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/4	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
35	1/4	50S Con	1.54	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/4	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
36	1/4	50S Con	1.54	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/4	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
37	1/4	50S Con	1.54	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/4	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14

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AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 17th October, 1975.

European Markets

Eurocurrency

International

Stock Indexes		1975	
	Yest.	Prev.	High
Ind	84.00	84.10	97.20
30	137.57	139.75	137.57
Ind	143.98	139.8	145.80
30	244.88	242.40	385.20
500	161.60	159.18	152.14
	78.00	75.51	106.66
	126.40	127.80	135.70
	389.73	398.49	427.40
(a)	312.25	324.38	325.11
(a)	450.00	450.00	450.00
	261.40	263.20	291.38
New,	(a) Old.		

Market Summary			
Oct. 21, 1973			
Most Active—New York			
	Sales	Close	N.C.
GO	467,400	169 1/2	+1/4
Vol	244,700	20 1/2	+1/4
Mid	204,000	39 3/4	+1/4

	Prev.
Today day	22.07 13.05

Corp	29,800	33%	- 1/2
Mo	28,200	2%	
San O	27,400	9	+ 3/2

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
She	48.04	47.87	47.91	+0.39
Plats	53.48	53.36	53.36	+0.42
at New	27.61	27.46	27.84	+0.25

Portfolio managers,

10

10

prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

NEW YORK FUTURES
Oct. 31, 1975

Dec	480.00	480.00	474.00	476.50	485.20	SOYBEAN MEAL (1)
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Feb	149.60	149.70	146.50	147.20S	148.90	Jun	40.80	41.32
Apr	152.00	152.30	148.00	149.40S	151.10	Aug	40.50	41.20
Jun	153.60	153.60	151.00	151.60S	153.20	Sales: Dec 6243; Feb		

May	4.33	4.33	4.11 1/2	4.16	4.30 1/2				
Jul	4.26	4.30	4.10	4.14	4.27				
Sep	4.35	4.36	4.17	4.20	4.32 1/2				

Jan	5.48	5.48	COFFEE		
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)			Nov	746	743 50-74
Oct	5.48	5.48	Jan	745	742 50-74

Rates	London Metal
	Today
	High-Low

—	355.70	17.46	355.59	112.70
6.49175x	165.950°	113.100°	165.825°	73.475°
0.2907°	02.31°	6.83°	—	14.4°

Oct. 21, 1975
Price:

Matsui Ind.	520	Toray Toyota Motor
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Allied Sfrs	Feder Sfr	Oh Pw
Am Stores	Gen Mills	PepsiC
Amstar Co	Gen Motors	Pillsb

Daylin PwL	Monumento	Walsh
Deers Co	Monumento pl	Wisc 5
Diamond PIC	Morse Shoe	Wisc 6

Temperature (°C)	Rate (No inhibitor)	Rate (With inhibitor)
0	0.05	0.02
20	0.10	0.04
40	0.20	0.08
60	0.40	0.15
80	0.70	0.25
100	1.00	0.35

...and the

Copper wire bars:		Amster pf A		Globe Inc	Pure
spot	568.50-569	565.50-566.50	566.50-567	Globe Union	Pure
3 months	567 - 567.50	564.50-565	565.50-566	Haas Mng	Rubber

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Herald Tribune Classified Advertising Gets Results!

مركزنا من الأصل

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هكذا من لاصل

Reds Manage to Stay Afloat and Keep Busy

BOSTON, Oct. 21 (UPI)—The Howard Johnson's motor lodge on Stuart Street here feels like Mount Ararat to the Cincinnati Reds, who have been cooped up there almost five days waiting for the floodwaters to abate at Fenway Park.

After 2-1/2 inches of New England rain, three World Series rain outs and a day off, the Reds feel like so many Noahs. Baseball commissioner Bowie Kuhn added to the Reds' discomfort by postponing last night's sixth game of the series, which the Reds lead 3-2, but the unhappiness ended today when the sun came out.

When the time of deliverance comes tonight, Luis Tiant still will face Cincinnati's Gary Nolan. A seventh game, if needed, would put Don Sulist again.

The Reds did not wait for Kuhn's decision yesterday to bolt from hotel bondage. "We've got to get out of here," said Reds manager Sparky Anderson at noon yesterday, sending for a bus to take his team to Tufts University to work out for the second straight day. "If we sit around this hotel much longer, we'll all go crazy. I'm going to gamble on too much work rather than too little."

"Lord, I hope we play," said the Reds' Ken Griffey before the postponement was made. "I just want this thing to be over. All your life you wait to be in a World Series and now I just want it over. I never thought I'd say that."

Yet that is what most of the

Reds and the Red Sox are saying. When the series has lost its flavor, how can it be restored? "If you're a professional, you play when they tell you to," said Anderson. "But I tell you, it's a tough job to play at a high pitch when you don't know when or if you'll play."

"This sport is mental, that's why the rain worries you," said Anderson. "During the season, I'll tell my wife, 'We're about to go into a hall if I don't do something.' That's why we're going to Tufts."

Television announcer Tony Kubek, who played in seven series with the New York Yankees, remembers 1963 and its four rainouts. "The wait took the edge off the whole thing. Everyone seems to lose interest. When we won and it was over, we didn't even know how we'd scored the winning run."

Boston pitcher Bill Lee said: "This is my weather. We could have played and no one could have hit a home run. That's easy for Lee to say. His position is the only one on a hill. Griffey said it was harder out waiting the rain on the road than at home."

"They're more relaxed at home," he said of the Red Sox. "They know where to go and what to do."

However, Denny Doyle of the Red Sox disagreed. "It's probably easier on the road," the second baseman said. "When you're at home, you've got everybody and their aunt and cousin and uncle around, and it's kind of hard to keep your head together."

Johnny Bench said the waiting was no different from what the players experienced when they went on a road trip during the season.

"It's tougher on the people, the fans, than it is on us," said the catcher, who took his wife and the Reds' baby, Tim McGinn, to see "Three Days of the Condor" with Robert Redford last night.

The weather, meanwhile, gave Red Sox owner Tom Yawkey an opportunity to meet the Reds. "A pleasure, sir," the Boston owner said when introduced to Pete Rose after the Reds returned from their practice at Tufts.

Boston Threat

BOSTON, Oct. 21 (UPI)—Extra security forces will be on hand tonight to protect threatened umpire Larry Barnett. Barnett had received a letter which threatened harm to him and his family because of his controversial call in the third game of the series.

Barnett failed to call interference against Cincinnati's Ed Armbrister in the 10th inning for bumping Red Sox catcher Carlton Fisk, resulting in a throwing error by Fisk that set up the winning run for Cincinnati.

Barnett turned the letter over to the FBI and extra security men from the Boston police department's special intelligence division will be on hand at Fenway Park to offer protection to Barnett.

Cincinnati Hurler Is an Artist Even When He's Not Pitching

By Murray Chass

BOSTON, Oct. 21 (UPI)—It's

Walter or Horatio or something like that. "Some people might be sensitive to the fancy name the Cincinnati Reds gave their youngest child (he was born 15 minutes after Ralph), but not Rawly."

"Your name has nothing to do with your spirit or who you are or what kind of person you are," he said. "I got kidded about my name when I was younger, but since I've been in baseball my name has helped open the door. People remembered me because of my name."

Some day people also may remember Rawly because of his paintings, although he has no such pretensions at the moment. His mother, Paula, one of his older brothers' parents and he has painted since he was a boy.

"I'm an expressionist," he related, "inventing things in my mind and putting them on canvas. I mainly work in oils but also in water colors and pastels. I do landscapes and still life and I like to experiment in different styles. I've given some paintings away, but I haven't tried to sell anything."

Rawly, a rookie who will be Friday, conceivably could be the hero of this series whenever it is resumed. He has no other claim to fame as a pitcher in as many games this down-to-earth fellow with an aristocratic name.

After saving the second playoff game for Cincinnati over Pittsburgh and gaining the victory in the third, Rawly in games two and three of the series and saved the National League high of 22 wins during the regular season—six weeks in the mid-90s allowed just one run in 10 2/3 innings, an 8.4 earned run average.

"I really didn't expect things come out the way they have: kind of nice," the curly-blond youngster said. "I haven't thought about pitching in the playoffs and the series. I get tied in the middle of it and I don't think about it. I go blindly through it. I imagine after the fact, I'll wake up some morning and think, 'Wow, that was a pretty big deal and I was right in the middle of it.'"

Rawly is dominant as he has been in his relief pitching. Rawly wins the prize for having the most colorful name in the series.

The name, though, is somewhat leading because the Rawlys don't talk to the Rawlys. He is only to the Rawlys. His father, Rawly Jr., is an unpretentious engineer for the Bell Telephone Company. Rawly has a sister, Nancy; a twin brother, Ralph, and an older set of twins, Robert and Richard. In his brothers having such injury names, how did he become Rawly?

They knew what they wanted name one of us," Rawly said, "but they ran out of names, they were standing around wondering what to name me, and father said, 'Give him my name.' I'm glad they didn't name

me Walter or Horatio or something like that."



Luis Tiant, scheduled to start the sixth game, works out on bicycle in Red Sox clubhouse at Fenway Park.



FIT TO BE THROWN—Jacksonville's Dennis Hughes, right, puts himself on the ground after his team tried—and failed—to score four times from the 11-yard line of Portland in the World Football League game. Jacksonville also failed to win the contest.

U.S. Pan-Am Stars Rally Round the Flag

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 21 (UPI).—Seven years after United States black athletes held their fists high at the Olympic Stadium here as a protest against their country, Bill Collins stood on the winner's stand and wished he had a giant American flag to wave.

"We are all proud to represent our country," said Collins, who moments before had outperformed Cuban Jose Triana over the final leg of the 400-meter relay. "We know America is No. 1 and we wanted to show it."

American pride, something of a novelty of late, grew during the past week at the Pan-American Games because of Cuban boasting and continual harassment from Mexican crowds.

And that pride broke out in a rash of gold medal performances yesterday—the United States winning six of eight finals on the last day of track and field and taking six of seven gold medals in swimming.

With five days remaining in the games, the United States had stockpiled 61 gold medals and 138 overall compared with Cuba's 53, first places and 83 total medals.

The American surge was best represented by Collins and his 400-meter relay teammates—Clarence Edwards, Larry Brown and Don Merrick.

Collins took the baton two strides in front of Triana but quickly the Cuban came alongside the American.

"I wanted to go out easy so he could come up next to me," said Collins. "And then I destroyed him. I don't care who they had as an anchorman today (Cuba's leading sprinter, Silvio Leonard), did not run because of an injury suffered last week. I was up for this race."

"We have had this big gripe with the Cubans, but the U.S. will always be No. 1 in track and field. We wanted to give a performance on the platform after we won. We wanted to have four American flags and wave them. We couldn't find any. We looked all over the Pan-American village for some flags, but they didn't have any. We wanted to show we were proud of the United States."

It was in the Olympics here in 1968 that John Carlos and Tommy Smith bowed their heads and raised their gloved fists during the playing of the Star Spangled Banner. Smith had won the 200-meter dash and Carlos finished third, but for their post-race action they were banished from the Olympic village by the U.S. Olympic Committee.

Yesterday was the busiest day at the Pan-Am Games, and the Americans made the most of it.

Along with the 400-meter relay victory of the Americans, came up with victories from Tony Waldrop, 3:45.09 in the 1,600-meter run; Sherry Calvert, 179-5 1/2 in the Javelin; Earl Bell, 17-5 1/4 in the pole vault; and the men's 1,600-meter 3:00.76 and women's 400-meter 44.5 relay teams.

In the American defeats,

Cuba's Rocio Mendoza beat Charles Smead by half a lap in the marathon and Canada, paced by individual 400-meter gold medalist Joyce Yakobowich, won the 1,600-meter women's relay in 3:50.58.

At the pool, Canada's Lynn Censard beat American Rosemary Boone in the women's 100-meter backstroke in 1:06.59; but otherwise it was America all the way. The men's sprint relay team won easily from Canada in 3:27.67; Kim Peyton beat Gail Amundrud of Canada by 1 1/2 lengths to win the 200-meter freestyle in 2:04.57; Steve Furniss held off teammate Rick Colella to win the 400-meter individual medley by a length in 4:40.38, and Laura Stirling whipped Marcia Moray to take the 100-meter breaststroke in 1:15.17.

Phil Boggs, the reigning world champion, did not perform his third dive with his usual precision, lost the lead to Tim Moore and that's how it finished. Moore scored 579.75 points to Boggs's 576.36.

In synchronized swimming pairs Robyn Curran and Amanda Norrish won the gold medal with a 135.96 total, ahead of the Canadian team of Laura Wilkin and Carol Stewart.

Mexico, with a five-goal performance from Armando Fernandez, defeated Cuba, 7-5, to win the water polo tournament. The United States, which finished with a 3-1 record, took the silver ahead of Cuba, 3-2.

many different fronts. It looks as if Dynamo—the Russian national team—will qualify for the quarterfinals of the Nations Cup, thanks to that 1-0 victory in Switzerland, while it has already bested Bayern Munich at home and away in the so-called Super Cup, between the winners of the European Cup and the European Cupwinners' Cup.

In the latter competition, West Ham United, from east London, goes to Armenia, where they meet the former Russian champions Ararat Erevan, sturdy opponents in last season's European Cup. It will be interesting to see whether West Ham decides to give a game to the remarkable 17-year-old inside-forward Alan Curshley, whose league debut this month against Newcastle United was the stuff that dreams are made on—a beautifully struck goal, a host of devastating through passes. Curshley last summer helped England's Youth team to win the European title.

In the European Cup, Bayern Munich plays in Malmö, Sweden, and may and Bayern Munich, to Mueller and Hoenes have blunted the edge of their team, and they must mourn more than ever the loss of Paul Breitner to Madrid. In West Germany, Borussia Mönchengladbach should score enough goals against Juventus to keep them afloat for the return, but they should note that Juve's Siadani striker, the swarthy Pietro Anastasi, is playing this season with more dynamism than for a long while, keeping even that other astounding veteran, José Altafini, on the bench.

Real at the moment plays a kind of catenaccio, though as Miljanic points out, the veteran Pirri, nominally the sweeper, is just as often to be seen in midfield. Amancio, 37, Pirri's colleague on so many fine Real teams, is still a formidable right-sided striker, while Roberto Martinez, the Argentinean, is dangerous in the air though Miljanic clearly doesn't think him a virtuoso. It will be interesting to see whether he decides to use another veteran Spanish international Velazquez, in midfield, after his recent improvement and time form against Dynamo Bucharest.

When he arrived in Madrid, Miljanic said he found Velazquez a typical Spanish player, splendid on the ball, but not so splendid without it. He has successfully worked on that phase of his game. Derby will be praying that it has the recently injured Francis Lee fit to lead its attack as dashingly as he did in the second half of the previous home game, against Slovan Bratislava.

Miljanic considers Dynamo Kiev far and away the best club in Europe, though he points out that they are a unique phenomenon, the product of Ukrainian skill, rather than Russian, and an intense psycho-physical preparation which renders the two young coaches almost secondary. Kiev has the easiest task of the round, having been drawn against Akrans of Iceland, which is just what the doctor ordered when they are already embroiled on so

Cardinals Trade Davis to Padres

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 21 (AP)—The St. Louis Cardinals yesterday traded outfielder Willie Davis to the San Diego Padres for outfielder Dick Sharon.

Davis, 35, whom the Cardinals obtained in June from the Texas Rangers, hit .291 in 98 games for St. Louis and had 50 runs batted in with six home runs for the season. Davis said last month he would quit baseball unless he could sign a five-year contract for \$1 million in order to solve his financial problems.

He missed five games in August because of a dispute over alimony payments and in May had engaged in a sitdown while with the Rangers in a controversy over brushback pitches.

Monday's Result
N.Y. Giants 17, Buffalo 14.
Saturday's Game
St. Louis at N.Y. Giants.
Sunday's Games
Baltimore at N.Y. Jets.
Miami at Buffalo.
Cincinnati at Atlanta.
Denver at Cleveland.
Detroit at Kansas City.
Dallas at Philadelphia.
New Orleans at Los Angeles.
San Francisco at New England.
San Diego at Oakland.
Seattle at Green Bay.
Next Monday's Game
Minnesota at Chicago.

Hunt Hits on 37-Yarder Giants' Late Field Goal Hands Bills First Loss

By William N. Wallace

BUFFALO, N.Y., Oct. 21 (UPI)—A 37-yard field goal by George Hunt with 6 seconds left in the game was the next-to-last play and the decisive one here last night as those poor, bedraggled New York Giants pulled off a major upset by defeating the unbeaten Buffalo Bills, 17-14, before a stunned crowd of 79,518 to Rich Stadium.

Hunt's kick was preceded by a miss two minutes earlier, a memorable miss of a 19-yard field-goal attempt: the player who missed that time, and then missed from 50 yards out with 62 seconds left to play, was John Leyppoldt, the usually consistent Buffalo kicker.

But the action surrounding those field goals in a hectic final quarter was the essence of a game which started out to be easy for the Bills.

They broke out to a 14-0 lead in the first 18 minutes of play and the Giants were in character—earnest but ineffective.

The tide first shifted in the second quarter when the Giants got up off the symbolic hurt and delivered a 91-yard touchdown drive, by far their best offensive effort of a season which had seen one opening victory over Philadelphia followed by three defeats. The drive was successful when Ray Rhodes caught a 30-yard touchdown pass from Craig Morton.

The New York defenders more or less contained O.J. Simpson, the National Football League's premier running back. He gained 128 yards in 34 carries, his lowest total of this season. A total more significant was that Simpson's longest gain of the night was only 13 yards. When he does not come up with the big play, the Bills are a more human team, a team that the foe can deal with.

The third quarter was scoreless and messy; then came the fourth act.

To the astonishment of all hands, the Giants put together a 90-yard scoring drive, one in which quarterback Morton used his head and his skills, and found a weakness in the Bills' secondary. Al Oliver, at cornerback, Morton completed four key passes, two to Walker Gillette.

Ron Johnson was in the game, replacing Kotar, and Johnson ran like the 1,000-yard runner.

Heavyweight Battle

LONDON, Oct. 21 (Reuters).—Richard Dunn, Britain's new heavyweight boxing champion, will fight Belgium's Jean-Pierre Coquemont for the vacant European heavyweight title at the Empire Pool, Wembley, on Nov. 4. The title was vacated by Britain's Joe Bugner.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

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FESTIVAL

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MINIMUM PER PERSON

95

147

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RESERVATIONS: 606.00.00 in 7249

College Poll

(The United Press International Board of Coaches top 20 team with most wins and first-place votes in parentheses.)

	Pts
1. Ohio State (5-0) (37)	415
2. Oklahoma (6-0) (31)	370
3. So. Calif. (6-0) (21)	284
4. Nebraska (6-0)	282
5. Alabama (5-1)	190
6. Texas A-M (4-2)	197
7. Michigan (4-0-2)	164
8. Texas (5-1)	134
9. Florida (5-1)	92
10. Colorado (5-1)	82
11. Arizona State (5-0)	55
12. Florida (5-1)	28
13. Pittsburgh (5-1)	16
14. Notre Dame (5-1)	8
15. Missouri (4-2)	6
16. Illinois (4-2)	4
17. San Diego St. (7-0)	3
18. UCLA (4-1-1)	2
19. Miami (Ohio) (4-1)	1
20. Maryland (5-1-1)	1

(Note: By agreement with the American Football Coaches, teams on probation by the NCAA are ineligible for top 20 and national championship consideration by the UPI Board of Coaches. These teams and previous seasons are: Mississippi State, SMU, Long Beach State and Southwestern Louisiana.)

LONDON THEATRE

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Le Mans Opens Its Endurance Race to U.S. Stock Cars

ARIS, Oct. 21 (AP).—In a bid to revive interest in the 24 Hours Le Mans auto classic, the organizers announced yesterday that next year's event will be open to sports cars and sedans, adding American NASCAR stock cars and IMSA sedans.

The Automobile Club de l'Ouest, operating with the Daytona, 24-hour race to insure the race of endurance racing, and Daytona-Le Mans Cup for cars entering both events is used.

Next year's race on the eight-mile road track in France will be first European event open to powerful NASCAR stock cars, ACO sporting commissioner Jean Allenet said that "on the scale of contact so far, we would like to get six to eight NASCAR cars, with top drivers."

To add incentive to the race, club will award prize money to the leaders after each of the

four six-hour sections of the spectacular. Total prize money has been upped to 700,000 francs (\$155,000).

A car which led the race from start to finish could pick up about 200,000 francs for this year's prize for the outright victory by a Gulf-Ford, which led for all but the first three hours. Allenet said the club changed

Evert Will Meet Cawley in Final

HILTON HEAD ISLAND, S.C., Oct. 21 (UPI).—U.S. Open champion Chris Evert, completely dominating play, beat Rosemary Casals, 4-0, 6-1, today to gain a berth in the finals of the women's singles competition at the World Invitation tennis classic.

Evert plays Evonne Goolagong Cawley, who downed Virginia Wade yesterday in the final of the five-day tournament.

the race structure after the attendance drastically dropped this year and it was evident it had to "save the 24 Hours."

So valuing international rules, it opened the race to seven groups of cars, sports prototypes with three- and two-liter engines, sedans modified in various degrees (groups 6, 5, 4, and 3), small-production grand-touring cars, and NASCAR and International Motor Sports Association cars.

"If someone produces a six-wheel two-seater, like Ken Tyrrell's six-wheel Formula One car, we'd accept that, too," said Allenet.

No Fuel Limits

Le Mans also dropped the controversial spotting-consumption limits of this year, but tightened up on repairs and driver qualifications. This year, anything went in repairs, including changing the motor. For 1976, repairs will be limited to the electrical system and starter,

and anything with a safety aspect such as suspension units or body panels.

Cars must have been built after Jan. 1, 1972.

John Horsman, technical chief of the winning Gulf cars this year, said he thought NASCAR stock cars could handle the course, which includes a five-mile straightaway and a series of tricky bends, provided they updated their brakes.

NHL to Face Russians

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP).—The New York Rangers will play the Soviet Army team at Madison Square Garden on Dec. 28 in the first of an eight-game North American tour of National Hockey League clubs by two Russian hockey clubs. The other touring team, Wings of the Soviet, will open its four-game swing with a game against the Pittsburgh Penguins on Jan. 20.

